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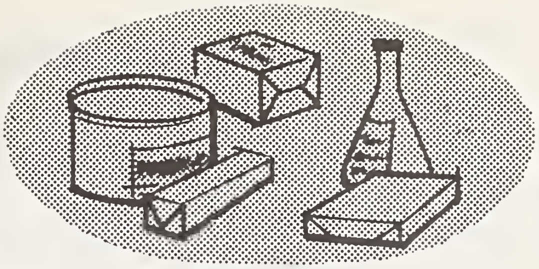
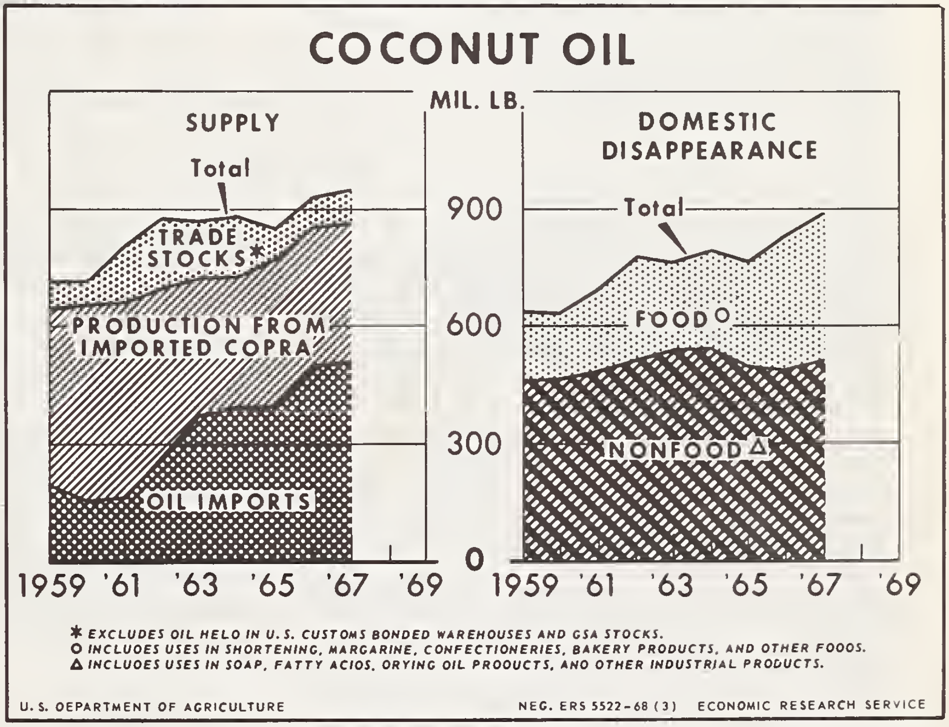


FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-242 APRIL 1968

U.S. coconut oil supplies (all imported) trended upward to about 950 million pounds in 1967, an increase of one-third over 1959. Oil imports (practically all from the Philippines) rose sharply during this period to more than offset the decline in oil produced domestically from crush of imported copra. In 1967, oil imports comprised nearly 60% of the combined total, compared with just 30% in 1959. Increased domestic disappearance of coconut oil has gone mostly into food products.

Because of reduced world supplies and continuing strong demand, coconut oil prices in 1968 probably will average at the highest level since 1959. (See page 26.)



* EXCLUDES OIL HELD IN U.S. CUSTOMS BONDED WAREHOUSES AND GSA STOCKS.
O INCLUDES USES IN SHORTENING, MARGARINE, CONFECTIONERIES, BAKERY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS.
△ INCLUDES USES IN SOAP, FATTY ACIDS, DRYING OIL PRODUCTS, AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 5522-68 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

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U.S. Food Fats Consumption in 1967 (Page 21)

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Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	February		1967	1968	
	1966	1967	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	62.9	67.3	70.0	67.3	67.4
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	61.8	66.5	67.7	66.4	66.4
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) prints, San Francisco	75.3	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.0	25.0	32.5	32.5	32.5
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	14.0	15.8	24.3	24.5	24.0
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	16.1	16.7	---	---	---
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	14.5	12.8	18.3	18.6	20.3
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York	14.5	13.1	18.1	19.0	20.2
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York	20.8	20.0	26.0	25.6	25.0
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	12.5	9.6	8.4	8.4	8.3
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	20.7	12.7	12.7	14.7	16.9
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	24.1	15.8	15.8	17.8	19.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	13.2	12.2	11.5	12.1	12.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	12.9	12.1	11.4	12.1	12.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	12.9	12.1	11.4	11.9	12.5
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	14.8	13.8	13.4	14.0	14.6
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	15.8	15.0	14.3	15.3	15.5
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	35.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York 3/	13.9	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.2
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	8.5	6.1	5.0	4.8	4.6
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	7.4	5.5	4.3	4.2	4.2
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	7.2	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.9
Grease, white, choice, tanks, New York	9.2	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.0
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	13.0	8.8	6.6	6.2	6.4
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.1	8.8	6.6	6.2	6.4
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago 4/	19.8	14.6	12.6	12.3	12.4
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.2
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.3	14.3
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	26.1	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	25.8	26.5	25.5	25.5	25.8
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	22.8	23.8	22.5	22.5	22.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b., Baltimore	9.5	8.8	6.0	6.0	6.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.3	11.3	10.5	10.3	9.5
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	---	---
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b., New York	24.8	18.8	19.5	19.5	19.5
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	22.5	16.8	17.5	---	---
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	18.8	19.8	---	---	---
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	36.7	38.0	37.6	38.7	38.7
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York	15.2	15.2	14.5	14.5	14.5
Palm oil, Congo, tank cars, f.o.b., New York	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.0
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York	14.5	11.8	16.9	17.0	17.1
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	13.4	12.4	11.6	12.0	13.6
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	15.8	15.2	13.4	14.8	16.5
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, New York	15.3	16.0	13.6	13.7	13.3
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	33.0	37.0	40.8	40.8	37.5
Shortening, all vegetable, hydrogenated, 440-lb. drums, New York	21.5	20.5	21.0	21.0	21.0
Shortening, all vegetable, hydrogenated, 3 lb. tins, delivered, Eastern U.S.	26.4	27.3	25.6	25.6	25.6
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	12.0	10.3	8.6	8.7	9.5
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.1	12.5	10.8	10.9	11.2
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	13.9	12.1	10.6	11.1	12.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 45°, drums, New York	15.5	15.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	12.7	8.2	6.9	6.5	6.3
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, c.a.f. delivered, Chicago	7.6	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.6
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	8.0	6.1	4.9	5.0	4.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	7.2	5.2	3.9	3.9	4.0
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	7.5	6.2	4.6	4.6	4.4
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b., New York	26.2	18.8	16.6	16.2	15.9
Tung oil, tanks, New York	23.7	16.8	13.6	13.2	12.9
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	24.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Retail prices 5/					
Butter	76.2	84.6	83.1	83.5	83.4
Margarine	28.0	29.2	28.1	28.2	28.1
Shortening	29.4	30.3	28.5	28.3	28.4
Salad Dressing (Italian)	75.0	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.6
Peanut Butter	60.0	59.9	58.4	58.5	58.3
Cooking and Salad oils	36.0	40.8	35.6	35.7	35.4

1/ Includes 1 cent import duty.
2/ Nearby futures.
3/ Beginning January 1965, average of weekly prices, New York Journal of Commerce.
4/ Beginning April 1966, one and two pound prints.
5/ Leading cities.

FOS-242 APRIL 1968

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board and released, April 1, 1968

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SUMMARY*

U.S. soybean farmers plan to plant 42 million acres to soybeans this year, based on a report of their March 1 planting intentions. This would be 3% above 1967 and record high for the 8th consecutive year. If yields per harvested acre are average (allowing for trend), 1968 soybean production would be a record of about 1,040 million bushels, compared with 973 million in 1967. A 1968 crop this size, plus the prospective carryover next September 1 (now estimated at around 150 million bushels), would bring 1968/69 soybean supplies to 1.2 billion bushels--perhaps a tenth above this year's record 1,063 million bushels.

Cotton acreage to be planted in 1968 is indicated to increase 17% from last year. Flax seedings are expected to be up around 9%. Little change is in prospect for peanut acreage this year. In total, U.S. farmers intend to plant 56.6 million acres to the major oilseed crops in 1968. This would be 5% more than planted in 1967 and 11% above the 1962-66 average.

Prices received by farmers for soybeans increased from a harvest low of $2.43 per bushel in November 1967 to $2.57 in March 1968. So far this year they have averaged around the U.S. support price of $2.50 per bushel, compared with $2.80 a year earlier. Farm prices for soybeans are expected to continue slightly above the support level in coming months. Soybean prices will be influenced during the summer by the larger carryover of soybeans and the progress of the indicated record 1968 crop. As of March 1, about 173 million bushels of 1967-crop soybeans remained under CCC loan, 8 million bushels were owned by CCC, and 23 million bushels were resealed in farm storage. More beans are currently under loan than the estimated carryover next September.

Soybean usage so far this marketing year is running slightly above the 1966/67 record rate. Domestic disappearance of soybean oil and meal and exports are slightly greater than last year, but soybean oil stocks are up sharply. Lower soybean oil and meal prices this year than last and continued large inventories have resulted in narrow processing margins. During September-February 1967/68, soybean

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* The summary of this report and some data from table 4 were released on April 1, 1968.

crushings were up 8% and exports were about even. The combined crush-export total was 443 million bushels--22 million bushels over a year earlier. Total disappearance of soybeans (including seed, feed, and waste) for the entire 1967/68 marketing year is now expected to total around 915 million bushels--some 4 to 5% more than the year before. The 1967/68 soybean supply of 1,063 million bushels is 10% above 1966/67.

Except for soybean oil, wholesale prices of most other edible fats and oils have strengthened since last fall and may continue firm during the remainder of the current marketing year. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) remained fairly stable during October-March, varying between 8.6 and 9.0¢ per pound and averaging 1.8¢ below the year before. Cottonseed oil prices (crude Valley) increased from about 11.1¢ per pound last October to 12.6¢ in March 1968. This mainly reflects much smaller cottonseed oil supplies from last year's greatly reduced cotton crop. Prices of peanut, corn, and coconut oils have also risen since last October and are well above March 1967 levels.

Lard prices (loose, Chicago), after hitting a seasonal low of 6.2¢ per pound in January, increased to 6.6¢ in March. Lard output is now running under year-earlier rates, but stocks remain well above a year ago.

Soybean meal prices have advanced seasonally since last fall, but have averaged about a tenth below a year earlier during October-March. Total use is up slightly from 1966/67. Prices (44% protein, Decatur) rose from about $72 per ton in October to $75 in March 1968--only $2 below March 1967. The outlook for the second half of the marketing year is for prices to continue relatively steady, probably averaging a little under the $77 per-ton-average for April-September 1967. For the entire 1967/68 marketing year, domestic use of soybean meal is expected to total around 11.0 million tons and exports about 2.8 million, each up slightly from 1966/67.

U.S. consumption of coconut oil (virtually all imported from the Philippines) trended upward from 0.6 billion pounds annually in 1957-59 to almost 0.9 billion in 1967--a new record. Demand for coconut oil in this country during 1968 is expected to continue strong. With the decline in world production, prices are at the highest level since 1959. Average monthly coconut oil prices (crude, Pacific Coast) increased steadily from 12¢ per pound in September 1966 to about 21¢ in March 1968--with the sharpest increases occurring in the past few months. The 1968 coconut oil import quota of 80,000 long tons (179 million pounds) was filled in February and any oil over the quota is subject to a U.S. duty of 1¢ per pound. (See special article entitled "U.S. Coconut Oil Situation".)

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

1968 PROSPECTIVE OILSEED ACREAGE

Planting Intentions Show 5% Increase in Acreage

Indicated 1968 acreage for the 4 major U.S. oilseeds is 56.6 million--5% more than last year and 11% above the 1962-66 average (table 2). Soybean growers expect to plant 3% more acreage this year, which would be the 8th consecutive year for a new high. Farmers' planting intentions reported as of March 1 showed a 17% increase in cotton acreage for 1968, after a year of heavy diversion and one of the worst seasons in memory for cotton. Flaxseed acreage is expected to be up 9% but still would be the 2nd lowest acreage since 1938. Prospective peanut acreage continues near the 1967 level.

Growers' intentions for the 1968 acreages were reported during the sign-up period for the 1968 Feed Grain, Wheat, and Cotton Programs. Actual plantings

Table 2.--Oilseeds: Prospective plantings for 1968 (based on March intentions of farmers) with comparisons, 1949-68

Year	Soybeans				Cottonseed			
	Acreage		Production		Cotton acreage		Cottonseed production	
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Per acre harvested	Total	Planted	Harvested	Per acre harvested	Total
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	1,000 tons
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	28,283	27,439	482	6,614
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299.2	18,866	17,843	460	4,105
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283.8	29,353	26,949	467	6,302
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298.8	28,065	25,921	478	6,191
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269.2	26,872	24,341	554	6,749
1954	18,541	17,047	20.0	341.1	20,052	19,251	593	5,709
1955	19,674	18,620	20.1	373.7	17,991	16,928	714	6,043
1956	21,700	20,620	21.8	449.3	17,077	15,615	693	5,407
1957	21,938	20,857	23.2	483.4	14,310	13,558	680	4,609
1958	25,108	23,993	24.2	580.2	12,379	11,849	810	4,798
1959	23,349	22,631	23.5	532.9	15,833	15,117	793	5,991
1960	24,440	23,655	23.5	555.1	16,080	15,309	769	5,886
1961	27,787	27,003	25.1	678.6	16,588	15,634	765	5,978
1962	28,418	27,608	24.2	669.2	16,293	15,569	789	6,139
1963	29,462	28,615	24.4	699.2	14,843	14,212	871	6,192
1964	31,605	30,793	22.8	700.9	14,835	14,055	888	6,237
1965	35,227	34,449	24.5	845.6	14,152	13,615	894	6,087
1966	37,293	36,546	25.4	928.5	10,349	9,552	829	3,960
1967 2/	40,680	39,742	24.5	972.7	9,502	8,090	775	3,133
1968 3/	41,761			4/1,040	11,108			

Year	Flaxseed				Peanuts				Total 4 oilseeds
	Acreage		Production		Acreage		Production		
	Planted	Harvested	Per acre harvested	Total	Planted 1/	Harvested for nuts	Per acre harvested	Total	Acreage planted
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds	Million acres
1949	5,348	5,048	8.5	43.0	2,762	2,308	808	1,865	48.3
1950	4,274	4,090	9.8	40.2	2,633	2,262	900	2,035	40.8
1951	4,116	3,904	8.9	34.7	2,510	1,982	837	1,659	51.2
1952	3,445	3,304	9.1	30.2	1,838	1,443	940	1,356	49.3
1953	4,759	4,570	8.2	37.7	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574	49.8
1954	5,947	5,663	7.3	41.3	1,824	1,387	727	1,008	46.4
1955	5,148	4,914	8.2	40.4	1,882	1,669	928	1,548	44.7
1956	5,786	5,473	8.6	47.0	1,834	1,384	1,161	1,607	46.4
1957	5,481	4,793	5.2	25.1	1,746	1,481	969	1,436	43.5
1958	3,862	3,679	10.2	37.4	1,702	1,516	1,197	1,814	43.1
1959	3,268	2,932	7.2	21.2	1,576	1,435	1,061	1,523	44.0
1960	3,437	3,342	9.1	30.4	1,526	1,395	1,232	1,718	45.5
1961	2,975	2,514	8.8	22.2	1,524	1,398	1,185	1,657	48.9
1962	3,102	2,808	11.5	32.2	1,507	1,400	1,228	1,719	49.3
1963	3,379	3,172	9.8	31.0	1,498	1,396	1,391	1,942	49.0
1964	2,965	2,825	8.6	24.4	1,487	1,397	1,502	2,099	50.9
1965	2,868	2,775	12.8	35.4	1,517	1,435	1,661	2,384	53.8
1966	2,679	2,576	9.1	23.4	1,488	1,418	1,700	2,410	51.8
1967 2/	2,077	1,991	10.0	19.9	1,479	1,408	1,782	2,509	53.7
1968 3/	2,273			6/23.2	1,484			5/2,621	56.6

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated. 4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in 1967 and an average yield per harvested acre, with an allowance for trend, is obtained. 5/ Based on an average ratio of acres harvested for nuts to acres planted alone and the average yield per acre with an allowance for trend. 6/ If growers carry out present intentions and yields are about average allowing for trend.

may be altered by later growers' decisions about Government Programs, effects of weather, labor prospects, and other economic factors present during the planting season.

Soybean growers intend to plant a record 41.8 million acres in 1968. Indicated acreage changes by regions are: North Central, up nearly 4%; South Central, up 1%; South Atlantic, virtually unchanged; and the minor producing North Atlantic, up 10%.

Growers in North Central region account for 90% of the intended increase in acreage. Illinois, the leading soybean State, expects acreage to be up 8%; Iowa and Indiana are each up 7%; Ohio, up 5%; Kansas, up 10%; and Michigan, up 3%. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota expect smaller acreages. Missouri expects about the same acreage as last year.

In the South Central region, Arkansas expects to plant 2% less acreage and Mississippi 4% less. Louisiana and Tennessee each expect a 7% increase. Other States, except Texas, expect to increase acreage.

Decreases in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia nearly offset planned increases in other South Atlantic States. North Carolina and South Carolina each expect to plant over a million acres of soybeans in 1968. Florida expects another sharp increase.

Approximately 40.8 million acres of soybeans will be harvested for beans if growers plant the acreage intended and the proportion harvested for beans is average. If yields per acre are average, (allowing for trend), 1968 production would be a record of about 1,040 million bushels, compared with 973 million bushels in 1967.

Cotton growers intend to plant 11.1 million acres of cotton this year. Based on plans around March 1, this would be 17% more than the heavily diverted acreage level of last year. General participation in the 35% maximum diversion option limited plantings in 1967 to 9.5 million acres and in 1966, (the first year of the current Diversion Program), to 10.3 million acres. The 1962-66 average was 14.1 million acres.

The increase over last year is mostly due to a lower required diversion this year (5% compared with 12.5% last year), a sharp reduction in the payment rate for diversion in excess of the minimum requirement, and favorable prices for premium quality cotton last fall. In addition, unfavorable weather held plantings below intentions in some areas last year.

In Southeastern States and some Central areas, under-planting of allotments and heavy diversion continues. Acreage increases over last year are moderate, especially in areas hit by last year's bad weather. Compared with last year, intended plantings in Alabama are up 6%; Georgia and Oklahoma, each up 10%; South Carolina, 11%; Texas, 14%; and North Carolina, 15%. Sharper increases are indicated in most States where allotments are generally planted in full and diversion has been light to moderate. The intended acreage in Arizona and California is up 17%; Tennessee, 18%; New Mexico, 20%; and Louisiana, 22%. In Missouri, Mississippi, and Arkansas, where growers plan to divert considerably less acreage than last year the intended acreage is up 26% or more.

Flaxseed growers intend to increase their 1968 seedings to 2.3 million acres--9% more than last year. Increases are expected in all producing States except Iowa. North Dakota growers, with more than half the U.S. acreage, plan a 5% increase. South Dakota and Minnesota expect increases of 12% and 8%, respectively. Flax can be planted much later than most other spring crops and success in seeding these can affect the flax acreage finally planted.

If growers carry out present intentions, and yields are about average (allowing for trend), the 1968 production would reach 23.2 million bushels compared with 19.9 million in 1967.

Peanut growers intend to plant 1.5 million acres in 1968--about the same as last year. Peanut acreage allotments by states for 1968 are about the same as a year earlier. Applying an average ratio of acreage harvested for nuts, and an average yield per acre (with an allowance for trend) to growers' intended 1968 planted acreage, would indicate a production of 2,621 million pounds, compared with 2,509 million in 1967 and the 5-year average of 2,111 million pounds.

SOYBEANS

Prices Strengthen Seasonally

Prices received by farmers have increased from a low of $2.43 per bushel in November 1967 to $2.57 in March 1968. So far this year they have averaged at about the national support level of $2.50 per bushel, compared with $2.80 in the year before. Farm prices during the remainder of the marketing year are expected to continue slightly above the support rate. However, during the summer months, prices will be influenced by the stocks of beans under loan and how new crop prospects evolve for both soybeans and competitive cottonseed.

Supplies of soybeans available during April-August this year will be record large and sharply above anticipated requirements. Based on crushing and export estimates for the entire 1967/68 marketing year (discussed below), carryover stocks next September 1 probably will be around 150 million bushels, compared with 90 million a year earlier.

As of March 1, 1968, about 173 million bushels (net) of 1967-crop soybeans remained under CCC loan, another 8 million were owned by CCC, and 23 million bushels were resealed in farm storage. With the estimated carryover next September placed at around 150 million bushels, then approximately 50 million bushels will have to be redeemed from loan. CCC loans are available from harvest through June 30, 1968, and will mature on July 31, 1968.

The USDA announced on February 6, 1968, that soybean producers who want to participate in the extended price support loan program (reseal), using commercial storage for 1967 crops, will need to give written notice of their intentions to do so not later than the loan maturity date (July 31, 1968). There is no automatic extended loan arrangement for 1967-crop soybeans. Under the warehouse loan program, producers are responsible for storage cost during the loan period up to the original maturity date. After 1967-crop soybeans are placed under extended loan in warehouse storage, CCC thereafter will pay the storing warehouse rates specified in the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement (UGSA) schedule.

Farmers who resealed 1966-crop soybeans may continue their loans and earn on-farm storage payments during the 1968/69 reseal loan storage period. Of the 23 million bushels of 1966-crop soybeans currently in the farm reseal program, about 20 million bushels, or 83% of the total, are in Iowa and Minnesota (table 3). The 1968/69 monthly payment rate (announced February 9, 1968) for 1966-crop soybeans in reseal storage on farms is $1.004 per 100 bushels, and for 1967-crop soybeans is $1.095 per 100 bushels.

Crushings 8% Ahead of Last Year

Soybean crushings during September-February 1967/68 totaled 295 million bushels, (including recent Census revisions) compared with 273 million a year earlier (table 4). The crushing rate this year is being determined largely by soybean meal requirements, which are running somewhat higher than in 1966/67. Soybean oil supplies continue above year earlier levels at the current crushing rates. Soybean oil stocks probably will decline over the remainder of the marketing year as P.L. 480 shipments pick up sharply. For the entire 1967/68 marketing year, crushings are estimated to be around 585 million bushels, compared with 557 million (revised) in 1966/67.

Table 3.--Soybeans: Price support operations and reseal programs, 1958-67

Crops	Quantity put under price support					CCC acquisitions						
	Warehouse stored	Farm stored	Total quantities under loan	Purchase agreements made	Total under price support	Warehouse stored	Farm stored	Total loans	Purchase agreement delivered	Total	Reseal loan	Total acquisitions
	-- Million bushels --											
1958	74.1	51.8	125.9	14.3	140.2	57.2	13.4	70.6	1.2	71.8	13.4	85.2
1959	19.5	25.8	45.3	7.1	52.4	2.8	1.1	3.9	1/	3.9	No prog.	3.9
1960	9.0	16.4	25.4	0.2	25.6	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	No prog.	1/
1961	60.3	54.4	114.7	17.8	132.5	43.3	12.9	56.2	1.0	57.2	3.0	60.2
1962	35.4	31.2	66.6	2.3	68.9	1.1	0.1	1.2	1/	1.2	No prog.	1.2
1963	33.2	36.5	69.7	3.1	72.8	11.8	0.4	12.2	1/	12.2	1/	12.2
1964	14.8	13.8	28.6	---	28.6	1/	1/	1/	---	1/	No prog.	1/
1965	50.2	36.3	86.5	---	86.5	1/	1/	0.1	---	0.1	No prog.	0.1
1966	80.2	72.9	153.1	---	153.1	7.4	0.2	7.6	1/	7.6	1/	7.7
1967 (as of 2/29/68)	106.4	83.2	189.6	---	189.6	---	1/	1/	---	1/		1/

Reseal (loan extensions on farm-stored soybeans)

State	1958 crop		1961 crop		1963 crop		1966 crop	
	Quantity put under reseal	Quantity reseal delivered	Quantity put under reseal	Quantity reseal delivered	Quantity put under reseal	Quantity reseal delivered	Quantity put under reseal	Quantity reseal delivered
	-- Million bushels --							
Illinois	0.9	0.9	0.6	0	0.9		0.6	
Indiana	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.4		0.2	
Iowa	7.0	6.9	5.5	2.6	4.7		11.3	1/
Minnesota	4.1	4.1	3.3	0.2	3.2		8.6	1/
Missouri	0.3	0.2	0.6	0	0.6		1.0	1/
Nebraska	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2		1.1	1/
North Dakota	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	1/		0.3	
Ohio	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.3		0.3	
South Dakota	0.2	0.2	0.1	0	0.1		0.4	
Kansas	0.1	0.1	0.3	0	0.1		0.2	
Other States	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2		0.2	1/
U.S. total	13.6	13.4	11.4	3.0	10.7	1/	2/24.2	1/

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels.
2/ About 1 million bushels have been redeemed.

SOURCE: ASCS Operating Records.

Oil yield per bushel of soybeans processed averaged 10.51 pounds during September-February 1967/68, compared with 10.61 pounds a year ago. Meal yields during the first 6 months of the current year were 47.84, compared with 47.62 in 1966/67. Apparently the 1967 soybean crop was relatively high in moisture content, which tends to reduce the oil yield from a bushel of soybeans. Based on soybean samples analyzed by the Statistical Reporting Service, oil content of the 1967 soybean crop averaged 21.0% (on a dry weight basis) compared with the 1966-crop oil content of 20.4%. Protein content for 1967 averaged 41.8% (dry weight basis) compared with 42.2 the year before. (See January 1968, Fats and Oils Situation, FOS-241, pages 8 and 9, for additional information on oil and protein content of 1966 and 1967 soybean crops.)

Export Inspections Pick Up

Soybeans inspected for export from September 1, 1967, through March 29, 1968, totaled 169 million bushels, compared with 164 million a year ago. The entire 5-million-bushel increase over last year occurred in March. Western European countries, Japan, and Taiwan have taken more U.S. soybeans so far this year, more than offsetting smaller shipments to Israel and Canada. U.S. soybean exports to Western Europe are expected to increase slightly over the remainder of the marketing year as new soybean processing facilities begin to operate. Also, lower and more stable U.S. soybean prices this year than last should help increase exports, but much will depend on the price outlook this summer. Exports to Japan may be a little larger than last year, aided partly by a 2.8% reduction in the Japanese import tax on soybeans scheduled to take effect on July 1, 1968.

A 5-year reduction in import duties, from 13% to 6% ad valorem equivalent was originally scheduled by the GATT to begin January 1, 1968. The first of 5 equal cuts could not be effected in time, so a double cut will be made on July 1. The third cut is scheduled for January 1, 1970.

Exports to Israel are expected to increase this spring and summer now that a P.L. 480 edible oil agreement has been consummated with that country. Accordingly, soybean exports for the entire 1967/68 marketing year may total around 270 million bushels, compared with last year's record 262 million bushels.

SOYBEAN OIL

Total Disappearance Up Slightly; Stocks Up From Year Ago

Estimated production of soybean oil for the marketing year that started October 1, 1967, is about 6.2 billion pounds, compared with 6.0 billion last year (table 4).

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil during October-February 1967/68 totaled 2,125 million pounds, about 4% more than a year earlier. Use in shortening and salad & cooking oils was up but reported use in margarine was down. Domestic use for the entire year is expected to total around 3% above the 4.8 billion pounds in 1966/67.

Some of the considerations back of increased domestic disappearance of soybean oil during the current marketing year include: lower soybean oil prices than in 1966/67; reduced supplies of cottonseed oil for the third consecutive year; increased amounts of butter moving into domestic donation programs; reduced availability of imported palm oils, and further increases in population and consumer income. However, domestic supplies of lard, safflower, sunflower, and peanut oils have been larger this year than last.

Exports of soybean oil during October-February 1967/68 totaled 393 million pounds--15% more than the 341 million a year earlier. For the season, exports may run about a tenth above the 1.1 billion pounds in 1966/67. Larger P.L. 480 shipments to India, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Israel resulted in the increase.

As of April 1, 1968, about 680 million pounds of soybean oil have been programmed under Title I of P.L. 480 for shipment this marketing year. India, Table 4.--Soybeans, soybean oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1959-67

Item	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 2/
	Year beginning September									
SOYBEANS	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply										
Stocks, September 1 3/	87.8	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	29.7	35.6	90.1	150
Production	532.9	555.1	678.6	669.2	699.2	700.9	845.6	928.5	972.7	1,040
Total supply	620.7	606.9	705.7	747.5	745.2	768.2	875.3	964.1	1,062.8	1,190
Disposition										
Seed, feed and residual	35.0	39.0	46.6	48.3	53.9	47.3	51.6	55.4	58	
September-February:										
Crushings	198.0	211.3	214.0	237.5	221.9	248.2	266.9	273.0	294.9	
Exports	75.3	84.9	85.6	98.8	103.3	106.6	144.6	147.6	147.8	
March 1 supply remaining	312.4	271.7	359.5	362.9	366.1	366.1	412.2	488.1	562	
March-August:										
Crushings	196.0	194.8	217.4	235.2	214.9	230.8	270.6	284.0	290	
Exports	64.6	49.8	63.8	81.7	83.9	105.6	106.0	114.0	122	
Season totals										
Crushings	394.0	406.1	431.4	472.7	436.8	479.0	537.5	557.0	585	
Exports	139.9	134.7	149.4	180.5	187.2	212.2	250.6	261.6	270	
Stocks, August 31 3/	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	29.7	35.6	90.1	150	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel										
Support	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50
Received by farmers	1.96	2.13	2.28	2.34	2.51	2.62	2.54	2.75	4/2.51	
SOYBEAN OIL	Year beginning October									
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply										
Stocks, October 1	298	308	677	618	920	578	297	462	595	620
Production	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,822	5,146	5,800	6,048	5/6,150	
Total supply	4,636	4,728	5,467	5,709	5,742	5,724	6,097	6,510	6,745	
Disposition										
October-February										
Domestic disappearance	1,398	1,434	1,437	1,664	1,634	1,729	1,965	2,043	2,125	
Exports and shipments 6/	213	350	341	309	344	528	405	351	403	
Stocks, March 1	555	538	969	846	1,000	606	444	582	697	
March-September:										
Domestic disappearance	1,978	1,895	2,103	1,960	2,424	2,340	2,722	2,771	2,825	
Exports and shipments 6/	722	371	967	856	762	829	543	750	772	
Season totals										
Domestic disappearance	3,376	3,329	3,540	3,624	4,058	4,069	4,687	4,814	4,950	
Exports and shipments 6/	953	721	1,308	1,165	1,106	1,357	948	1,101	1,175	
Total distribution	4,329	4,050	4,848	4,789	5,164	5,426	5,635	5,915	6,125	
Stocks September 30	308	677	618	920	578	297	462	595	620	
Price per pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Crude, tanks, Decatur	8.3	11.3	9.5	8.9	8.5	11.3	11.8	10.1	4/8.9	
SOYBEAN MEAL	Year beginning October									
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply										
Stocks, October 1 7/	58	83	78	94	159	122	106	132	138	138
Production	9,152	9,452	10,342	11,127	10,609	11,286	12,901	13,434	5/13,850	
Total supply	9,210	9,535	10,420	11,221	10,768	11,408	13,007	13,556	13,988	
Disposition										
October-February:										
Feed 8/	3,550	3,957	4,005	4,278	3,933	4,109	4,256	4,474	4,715	
Exports and shipments	373	287	464	578	581	847	1,322	1,179	1,293	
Stocks, March 1 7/	98	169	95	86	173	220	131	127	172	
March-September:										
Feed 8/	4,929	4,910	5,257	5,308	5,235	5,134	5,963	6,249	6,285	
Exports and shipments	276	303	600	898	897	1,212	1,332	1,526	1,557	
Season totals										
Feed 8/	8,479	8,867	9,262	9,586	9,168	9,243	10,219	10,723	11,000	
Exports and shipments	649	590	1,064	1,476	1,478	2,059	2,656	2,705	2,850	
Total distribution	9,128	9,457	10,326	11,062	10,646	11,302	12,875	13,428	13,850	
Stocks, September 30 7/	83	78	94	159	122	106	132	138	138	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton										
Bulk, Decatur	55.55	60.60	63.60	71.30	71.00	70.20	81.50	78.80	73.50	

1/ September-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast. 2/ Forecast. Production estimate based on March 1 planting intentions and average yield per acre with allowance for trend. 3/ Estimates prior to 1965. 4/ September-March simple average. 5/ Based on a soybean crush of 580 million bushels and oil yield of 10.6 pounds per bushel and meal yield of 47.8. 6/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations. 7/ Stocks at processors' plants. 8/ Includes small quantities used for industrial purposes, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.

Pakistan, Iran, Israel, and Tunisia are the principal recipient countries. Approximately 325 million pounds have been purchased against these existing authorizations, leaving an estimated 355 million still to be bought. Agreements for this calendar year and next include 243 million pounds, but the purchase authorizations have not been issued. Also, letters of conditional reimbursement for 92 million pounds have been issued to the Dominican Republic and Morocco but the agreements have not been signed as yet.

Title II donations are running at an annual rate of about 225 million pounds, indicating that P.L. 480 exports for the entire 1967/68 year may total about 0.9-1.0 billion pounds, depending upon the timing of liftings. Dollar exports (including CCC credit and barter) during the current marketing year are expected to be about the same as the 1966/67 level of 0.3 billion pounds. The large supplies of competitive oils in world markets continue to hold soybean oil prices down.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) remained relatively stable during October-March 1967/68, averaging about 8.7¢ per pound compared with 10.5¢ the year before. Apparently, the generally firmer price level of other edible fats and oils and the prospects for some pickup in P.L. 480 oil shipments this spring and summer have offset the effects of continued heavy stocks of soybean oil. Prices during the 2nd half of 1967/68 may continue to fluctuate a little above or below the 9¢ level. New crop prospects for soybeans and competitive cottonseed (which is expected to increase sharply next fall) will have a bearing on edible oil prices during the summer.

Stocks of soybean oil (crude and refined) have increased steadily from 595 million pounds on October 1, 1967, to 697 million on March 1. Stocks on March 1 last year were 582 million pounds. Soybean oil stocks usually increase seasonally during the heavy fall-winter crushing period. Soybean oil stocks proably will decline some over the remainder of the marketing year as the soybean crushing rate slows seasonally and P.L. 480 oil shipments increase. Last year, stocks rose to a seasonal peak of 688 million pounds on September 1, 1967.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Domestic Use and Exports Slightly Ahead of Last Year

The 1967/68 production of soybean meal is estimated at 13.9 million tons, compared with 13.4 million last year. Domestic disappearance during October-February 1967/68 totaled 4.7 million tons, compared with 4.5 million last year. Domestic use for the entire marketing year is expected to be slightly above the 10.7 million tons in 1966/67. The important factors affecting the slight gain in disappearance of soybean meal this year include: lower soybean meal prices; sharply reduced supplies of cottonseed meal available for feeding; continuation of the expanding demand for livestock products; declining prices and increased imports (mainly from Peru) of fish meal; stronger competition from urea in cattle feeding; and slightly less protein-consuming livestock than last year.

Soybean meal exports during October-February 1967/68 totaled 1.3 million tons--about a tenth more than the same months last year. Most of the increase has been to Western Europe which takes about 3/4 of our total exports. When new European crushing facilities begin to operate this year, European import requirements for meal (as meal) may be reduced. U.S. exports for the entire 1967/68 marketing year are placed at about 2.8 million tons, up slightly from a year ago.

Soybean meal prices (44% protein, bulk, Decatur) have increased seasonally from about $72 per ton in October 1967 to $75 in March 1968--only $2 below March 1967. The outlook for the second half of the marketing year is for prices to continue relatively steady, probably averaging a little under the $77 per-ton average for April-September 1967.

COTTONSEED

Crushing Down Sharply From Year Ago

Marketings of 1967-crop cottonseed to crushing mills is virtually completed, as 89% of the crop was received during August-February 1967/68. Through February, crushings totaled 2,245,000 tons, or 72% of the short crop. Total crushings for all of 1967/68 are estimated at about 2.9 million tons, about 1/4 less than a year earlier. A crush this size will produce around 1.0 billion pounds of crude cottonseed oil and 1.4 million tons of cake and meal. Last season, oil production totaled 1.3 billion pounds and meal production, 1.8 million tons. Many cottonseed mills have completed the shortest crushing season in years.

The total supply of cottonseed oil for this marketing year that started August 1, 1967, is estimated at 1.3 billion pounds--down from 1.6 billion last year and 2.3 billion in 1965. The sharp cutback reflects one of the worst growing seasons in memory for cotton and general participation in the 35% maximum diversion option which limited 1967 cotton acreage to 9.5 million acres.

Domestic use of cottonseed oil is estimated at 1.0 billion pounds--approximately the current year's output and 1/5th below 1966/67. During August-February 1967/68, domestic disappearance totaled 714 million pounds, compared with 727 million the year before. Usage of cottonseed oil in cooking & salad oils, shortening, and margarine is down from a year ago, due to smaller supplies and relatively high prices. This trend is expected to continue during the rest of the current marketing year as manufacturers switch to lower-priced soybean oil and animal fats.

Cottonseed oil exports during August-February 1967/68 totaled only 27 million pounds. Although down only slightly from 1966/67, exports were sharply below the 264 million shipped during August-February 1965/66. The decline results mainly from reduced U.S. availabilities, since cottonseed oil in Western Europe--once a major U.S. dollar market--seldom was competitive with foreign oils (such as sunflower, peanut and rapeseed).

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) increased from about 11.1¢ per pound last October to 12.6¢ in March 1968. For the August-March 1967/68 period, they averaged 11.9¢ compared with 13.4¢ for the same period of 1966/67. Stocks of cottonseed oil (crude and refined) on March 1, 1968, totaled 303 million pounds, 1/3 below the same date last year, and production is now seasonally declining.

During August-March 1967/68, cottonseed meal prices (41% protein, expeller, Memphis) averaged $77 per ton, compared with $80 a year ago. Domestic disappearance of cottonseed meal during August-February 1967/68 totaled 1.0 million tons--24% less than the year before. Domestic use is expected to continue sharply lower than last year, because of reduced supplies. Imports of cottonseed meal are relatively small--totaling 30,300 tons during August-February, compared with 35,500 in 1966/67. Increased competition from imported fish meal and urea has reduced the consumption of domestic oilseed meals so far this year.

Fish meal imports (mainly from Peru) totaled 453,795 tons so far this marketing year, 56% more than the 291,595 tons coming in during August-February 1966/67. Monthly fish meal prices (60% protein, Peruvian, bagged, Buffalo) have been declining steadily from $186 per ton in October 1965 to $115 in March 1968, a drop of some 38%. This sharp drop has occurred while both U.S. soybean and cottonseed meal prices were at relatively high levels.

BUTTER

Output Running Below Last Year; Stocks Are Up Sharply

Creamery butter production for the marketing year which began October 1, 1967, is expected to total slightly below

Table 5.--Cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1959-67

Item	Year beginning August								
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
COTTONSEED	Cottonseed								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	100	105	188	280	234	168	156	204	209
Production	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,139	6,192	6,237	6,087	3,960	3,113
Total supply	6,091	5,991	6,166	6,419	6,426	6,405	6,243	4,164	3,342
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	487	446	340	342	363	316	296	159	290
August-February:									
Crushings	4,017	3,859	3,867	4,251	4,128	3,974	3,994	2,824	2,245
Exports	4	3	4	7	3	4	2	3	1
Supply remaining March 1	1,583	1,683	1,955	1,819	1,932	2,111	1,951	1,178	806
March-July:									
Crushings	1,474	1,493	1,672	1,582	1,758	1,952	1,740	967	630
Exports	4	2	3	3	5	3	7	2	1
Season totals									
Crushings	5,491	5,352	5,539	5,833	5,887	5,926	5,734	3,791	2,875
Exports	8	5	7	10	8	7	9	5	2
Stocks, July 31	105	188	280	234	168	156	204	209	175
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Support 2/	34.00	34.00	45.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	43.00	48.00	48.00
Received by farmers	38.80	42.60	51.10	47.90	50.70	47.10	46.70	65.90	3/55.10
COTTONSEED OIL	Cottonseed oil								
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply									
Stocks, August 1	212	287	250	324	514	624	421	301	298
Production	1,861	1,808	1,865	1,942	1,981	1,999	1,896	1,261	965
Total supply	2,073	2,095	2,115	2,266	2,495	2,624	2,317	4/1,579	1,263
Disposition									
August-February									
Domestic disappearance	716	903	790	880	840	951	1,099	727	714
Exports and shipments 5/	364	218	271	175	245	447	265	33	29
Stocks, March 1	480	463	489	671	804	547	366	477	303
March-July									
Domestic disappearance	547	552	531	499	557	552	563	474	286
Exports and shipments 5/	158	172	199	199	238	254	89	46	44
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	1,263	1,455	1,321	1,379	1,387	1,503	1,668	1,201	1,000
Exports and shipments 5/	522	390	470	374	483	701	348	79	73
Total distribution	1,787	1,845	1,791	1,754	1,870	2,204	2,016	1,280	1,073
Stocks, July 31	287	250	324	514	624	421	301	298	190
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound									
Crude, tank cars, Valley	10.0	11.6	12.4	10.4	9.9	11.5	12.8	12.9	*11.9
COTTONSEED MEAL	Cottonseed meal								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, August 1 6/	116	190	143	134	190	249	168	134	148
Production	2,547	2,504	2,506	2,734	2,790	2,770	2,695	1,801	1,350
Imports	32	43	72	45	33	14	43	59	52
Total supply	2,696	2,738	2,721	2,913	3,013	3,033	2,906	1,994	1,550
Disposition									
August-February									
Feed 7/	1,701	1,723	1,827	1,938	1,887	1,847	1,856	1,372	1,050
Exports and shipments	140	50	6	78	35	73	89	7	2
Stocks, March 1 6/	150	240	114	123	241	177	115	126	168
March-July:									
Feed 7/	658	815	753	687	822	873	807	466	350
Exports and shipments	7	7	1	19	20	72	20	2	3
Season totals:									
Feed 7/	2,359	2,538	2,580	2,625	2,709	2,720	2,663	1,838	1,400
Exports and shipments	147	57	7	97	55	145	109	9	5
Total distribution	2,506	2,595	2,587	2,722	2,764	2,864	2,772	1,847	1,405
Stocks, July 31 6/	190	143	134	190	249	168	134	148	145
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Bulk, Memphis	55.65	55.10	59.25	65.60	63.35	59.90	68.80	78.55	*77.25

1/ August-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Purchase price, Basis Grade. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes 17 million pounds imported. 5/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations. 6/ Stocks at processors' plants. 7/ Includes small quantities of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers, estimated at 30,000 tons annually. * August~~-March average.~~

Table 6.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1958-67

Item	Year beginning October									
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 Forecast 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1										
Butter	146	93	136	238	3/419	3/450	3/188	161	68	212
Lard	46	93	92	100	73	81	68	62	64	107
Cottonseed oil	154	190	217	170	296	488	433	236	202	207
Soybean oil	281	298	308	677	618	920	578	297	462	595
Other 4/	56	60	78	94	128	206	118	110	179	208
Sub-total	683	734	830	1,279	1,534	2,145	1,385	866	976	1,329
Finished products 5/	145	172	190	288	480	355	240	206	235	267
Total food fats and oils	828	906	1,021	1,567	2,014	2,500	1,625	1,072	1,211	1,596
Imports 4/	74	66	81	91	55	73	50	63	78	65
Production										
Butter	1,413	1,435	1,489	1,596	1,491	1,454	1,412	1,120	1,243	1,175
Lard	2,679	2,726	2,481	2,468	2,495	2,475	2,205	1,900	2,066	2,050
Cottonseed oil 6/	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,952	1,930	1,939	2,001	1,834	1,225	1,025
Soybean oil	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,822	5,146	5,800	6,048	6,150
Other 4/ 6/	767	771	863	923	1,057	1,208	1,318	1,487	1,474	1,550
Sub-total	10,700	11,102	11,039	11,729	12,064	11,898	12,082	12,141	12,056	11,950
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,981	2,103	2,265	2,764	2,930	2,900
Total food fats and oils	11,909	12,654	12,470	13,414	14,047	14,001	14,347	14,905	14,986	14,850
Total supply	12,811	13,626	13,572	15,072	16,116	16,574	16,022	16,040	16,275	16,510
Exports 7/										
Butter	19	22	9	8/19	8/131	8/319	150	24	7	5
Lard	608	716	513	508	571	706	431	218	247	235
Cottonseed oil 6/	406	506	8/371	8/474	8/392	8/586	643	278	80	75
Soybean oil	930	953	8/721	8/1,308	8/1,165	8/1,106	1,357	948	1,101	1,175
Other 4/ 6/	34	43	8/40	11	15	147	216	243	210	225
Adjustment 9/	117	88	83	77	93	111	77	64	75	65
Sub-total	2,114	2,328	1,737	2,397	2,367	2,975	2,874	1,775	1,720	1,780
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,983	2,103	2,265	2,764	2,930	2,900
Total exports	3,323	3,880	3,168	4,082	4,350	5,078	5,139	4,539	4,650	4,680
Domestic use										
Butter	1,449	1,373	1,380	1,400	1,332	1,399	1,291	1,193	1,094	1,175
Lard 10/	2,024	2,003	1,969	1,982	1,904	1,786	1,780	1,676	1,781	1,850
Cottonseed oil	1,147	1,299	1,461	1,352	1,347	1,407	1,555	1,590	1,157	1,025
Soybean oil	3,304	3,376	3,329	3,540	3,624	4,058	4,069	4,687	4,814	4,950
Other 4/	796	773	912	968	1,040	1,230	1,162	1,233	1,335	1,400
Adjustment 9/	-117	-88	-83	-77	-93	-111	-77	-64	-75	-65
Total 10/	8,603	8,739	8,968	9,165	9,154	9,769	9,780	10,320	10,106	10,335
Total (calculated net) 11/	8,576	8,721	8,869	8,973	9,279	9,884	9,814	10,291	10,074	
Total use for food 12/	8,389	8,438	8,562	8,600	8,845	9,605	9,279	9,945	9,811	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Per capita, civilian and military 13/										
Butter (fat content)	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.4	
Other	39.4	39.3	39.2	38.7	39.8	42.9	41.2	44.6	43.9	
Total (fat content)	46.0	45.4	45.3	44.8	45.5	48.8	46.5	49.5	48.3	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Based on March 1968 indications. 3/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 4/ Includes beef fats, cottonseed, peanut, corn, olive, safflower and sesame oils. 5/ Shortening, margarine, salad and cooking oils. 6/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 7/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments includes quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 8/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. 9/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 10/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks of farm lard. 11/ Adjusted to reflect changes in stocks of finished products. 12/ Excludes food fats used for non-food purposes, but includes non-food oils (mostly coconut and palm kernel) used in food. 13/ Adjusted for trade and changes in stocks of shortening, margarine and salad and cooking oils.
* Available for export and carryover.

the 1,230 million pounds during 1966/67 (table 7). During October-February 1967/68, output totaled 469 million pounds, just a shade under the same period a year ago. However, weekly output in March was averaging below March 1967. Butter production through this spring most likely will continue below year-earlier levels, as expected lower milk production and smaller imports of dairy ingredients reduce supplies of milk fat available for manufacturing.

Domestic use of butter in 1967/68 probably will slightly exceed the 1.1 billion pounds of a year ago, due to increased distribution of CCC stocks into donations program (school lunch, needy, etc.). During October-February 1967/68, domestic use totaled 508 million pounds, 5% above the year-earlier period. As of March 1, 1968, butter stocks totaled 173 million pounds, 3 times those of March 1, 1967. The entire increase was in Government holdings, which accounted for 150 million pounds, or 87% of total stocks.

During October-March 1967/68, wholesale butter prices (Grade A, Chicago) averaged 66.6¢ per pound, fractionally below the year-earlier period. Supplies in excess of demand kept butter close to the support purchase price of 66.5¢ per pound (Grade A, Chicago). Prospects are that excess supplies will continue to keep prices near support purchase prices this spring.

Although the support price for manufacturing milk was raised 7% beginning April 1, 1968, the support purchase price for butter was continued at 66.5¢ per pound (Grade A, Chicago) because milk fat supplies were in excess of demand.

LARD

Output Nears Last Year's Rate; Price Edges Upward

Commercial lard production during October-March 1967/68 totaled 1.1 billion pounds, or about the same as a year earlier. Hog slaughter during this period totaled 44 million head, slightly above a year ago. However, lard yield per hog was down around 1 pound, tending to offset the increase in slaughter. Lard production for the entire 1967/68 marketing year is expected to total around 2.0 billion pounds, not much different from 1966/67 (table 6).

Domestic disappearance of commercial lard during the current year is estimated at 1.8 billion pounds, up slightly from the year before. Most of this increase likely will go into the manufacture of margarine and shortening, because currently low prices make lard more competitive than other edible fats and oils. During October-February 1967/68, lard used in these 2 products totaled 313 million pounds, compared with 286 million for this period a year ago.

From late September 1967 through March, USDA purchases of lard/shortening for distribution to needy families, schools, and institutions totaled nearly 65 million pounds. During October-March 1966/67, these purchases totaled 79 million pounds, and were then suspended until last fall. Margarine purchases for needy families and institutions this marketing year totaled only 3 million pounds, compared with 45 million pounds last season. CCC surplus butter is now moving into these domestic programs.

Lard exports during October-February 1967/68, totaled 87 million pounds, compared with 80 million for the like period a year ago. Exports for the entire 1967/68 marketing year are expected to total near the 184 million pounds of 1966/67. Exports to the United Kingdom--the only major foreign market for U.S. lard--are up slightly, despite increased lard production abroad and the current export subsidy of $66.55 per metric ton (3.0 cents per pound) on lard exported from the EEC.

Lard prices during October-March 1967/68 averaged 6.5¢ per pound, the lowest since 1940 and 3¢ below the comparable period a year ago. Prices reached their seasonal low in January, when they hit 6.2¢ per pound. Since then, they have moved up to 6.6¢ in March but were still 2¢ below March 1967. During April-September 1968, prices may increase

Table 7.--Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1935-39 average, annual 1947-67

Year	Supply: Production: Creamery	Supply: Production: Farm	Supply: Production: Total	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks Jan. 1 1/	Supply: Total supply	Disposition: Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Total	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Direct use as butter: Military procurement	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Direct use as butter: Civilian	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Direct use as butter: Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	17.0
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.2
1948	1,210	293	1,504	2/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	10.0
1949	1,412	276	1,688	2/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.5
1950	1,386	262	1,648	2/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.7
1951	1,203	240	1,443	2/	105	1,548	24	1,497	52	1,445	9.6
1952	1,188	214	1,402	2/	27	1,429	2	1,354	38	1,316	8.6
1953	1,412	195	1,607	2/	73	1,680	26	1,372	43	1,329	8.5
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	57	1,475	65	1,410	8.9
1955	1,383	162	1,545	1	379	1,925	224	1,537	77	1,460	9.0
1956	1,413	140	1,553	3	163	1,719	184	1,510	70	1,439	8.7
1957	1,414	119	1,533	3	25	1,561	13	1,461	55	1,406	8.4
1958	1,390	96	1,486	2	87	1,575	38	1,468	50	1,418	8.3
1959	1,334	76	1,411	2	69	1,482	29	1,422	51	1,371	7.9
1960	1,373	63	1,436	3	31	1,470	10	1,382	50	1,332	7.5
1961	1,484	52	1,536	2	77	1,615	9	1,381	46	1,335	7.4
1962	1,537	42	1,579	2	4/225	1,806	3/42	1,405	64	1,341	7.3
1963	1,420	33	1,453	2	4/359	1,814	3/199	1,345	64	1,280	6.9
1964	1,442	26	1,468	2	4/271	1,741	3/307	1,362	66	1,296	6.8
1965	1,323	20	1,343	2	71	1,416	75	1,289	60	1,229	6.4
1966	1,112	16	1,128	2	52	1,182	18	1,132	33	1,099	5.7
1967 5/	1,233	10	1,243	2	32	1,277	7	1,102	21	1,081	5.5

1/ Includes stocks held by U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Includes estimates of butter, butter oil and ghee shipped under foreign donations program. 4/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 8.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1935-39 average, annual 1947-67

Year	Supply: Production: Federally inspected	Supply: Production: Other commercial	Supply: Production: Farm	Supply: Production: Total	Supply: Stocks Jan. 1 1/	Supply: Total 2/	Disposition: Exports and shipments: Exports 3/	Disposition: Exports and shipments: Shipments	Disposition: Exports and shipments: Total	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Total	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Direct use: Total	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Direct use: Per civilian
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	944	686		1,630	96	1,726	166	26	192	1,430	1,424	11.0
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	417	1,929	1,792	12.6
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	327	1,987	1,850	12.7
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	667	1,910	1,744	11.8
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	523	2,112	1,891	12.6
1951	2,225	342	296	2,863	127	2,990	689	54	743	2,143	1,855	12.3
1952	2,234	378	269	2,881	104	2,992	634	60	694	2,087	1,817	11.8
1953	1,812	310	233	2,355	211	2,566	423	53	476	2,016	1,772	11.4
1954	1,831	290	209	2,330	74	2,404	465	56	521	1,779	1,627	10.2
1955	2,140	312	208	2,660	104	2,764	562	57	620	1,998	1,639	10.1
1956	2,255	304	198	2,757	147	2,904	611	60	672	2,121	1,623	9.8
1957	2,080	287	180	2,547	112	2,659	501	62	563	1,994	1,589	9.4
1958	1,982	271	173	2,426	101	2,527	389	66	455	1,977	1,640	9.6
1959	2,309	300	171	2,780	95	2,875	605	68	673	2,078	1,536	8.8
1960	2,127	292	143	2,562	124	2,686	620	61	681	1,912	1,358	7.6
1961	2,118	266	130	2,514	94	2,608	417	69	485	2,015	1,393	7.7
1962	2,104	261	111	2,476	110	2,586	422	66	488	1,970	1,314	7.1
1963	2,117	256	100	2,473	128	2,601	538	57	594	1,887	1,190	6.4
1964	2,153	235	85	2,473	119	2,592	682	64	747	1,718	1,193	6.3
1965	1,772	208	65	2,045	127	2,172	251	75	325	1,785	1,225	6.4
1966	1,696	202	32	1,929	62	1,991	158	63	220	1,670	1,071	5.5
1967 4/	1,835	210	32	2,077	100	2,177	189	58	247	1,779	1,056	5.4

1/ Factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1948 and 1951 include stocks held or in transit by U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1952, when 7 million pounds were imported. 3/ 1947-53, include shipments by CARE. 4/ Preliminary.

~~Totals computed from unrounded numbers.~~

further, but probably will average below the 8.0¢ per pound level for this period in 1967.

PEANUT OIL

Prices Increase As Domestic Usage Continues Strong

Crushing of peanuts (shelled, raw basis) during August-February 1967/68, totaled 260 million pounds--25% above this period a year ago, resulting from heavy diversion of CCC peanuts from the record 1967 crop. Total crushings for 1967/68 are estimated at around 500 million pounds, compared with 410 million in 1966/67. Peanut oil production from a crush of this size will produce roughly 200 million pounds of crude peanut oil and around 135,000 tons of peanut meal (table 9).

Peanut oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) during August-March 1967/68, averaged 12.1¢ per pound, around 1¢ below this period last season. However, prices have been trending up this season, from 11.5¢ in August 1967 to 13.8¢ in March. The current season's price strength reflects increased usage of peanut oil in cooking & salad oil which may be competing with short cottonseed and corn oil supplies. Peanut oil prices during April-July 1968 are expected to remain relatively firm, near the 12¢ level of a year ago.

During August-February 1967/68, domestic disappearance of peanut oil totaled 122 million pounds, 18 percent above the comparable period last year. Most of the increase is being used for cooking & salad oils. Peanut oil exports and shipments during August-February 1967/68 totaled 4 million pounds, compared with about 1 million last season. Stocks on March 1, 1968, totaled 28 million pounds, down nearly a fifth from the 34 million pounds on March 1, 1967.

FLAXSEED

Prices At Support; Crushings Below Last Year

Flaxseed prices (No. 1, Minneapolis) declined from $3.26 per bushel last summer to $3.14 in January 1968. In March, prices were $3.20 per bushel (about 5¢ over the support rate). Prices during April-June 1968 probably will continue near the support level. Linseed oil prices increased from 12.8 cents per pound last summer to 13.2 cents in October, holding near this level through March. This increase primarily reflects smaller flaxseed crushings, resulting in reduced linseed oil supplies.

As of March 1, 1968, about 2.5 million bushels of 1967-crop flaxseed remained under price support, compared with 1.8 million the year before. Loans will mature on May 31, 1968, in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, and on April 30, 1968, in all other States except Texas, which has a special purchase program.

Flaxseed supplies in the 1967/68 marketing year which began July 1, 1967, are estimated at 29 million bushels, compared with 39 million the year before. Flaxseed crushings probably will total around 17 million bushels, down from the 19.7 million of 1966/67. During July-February 1967/68, crushings totaled 11.3 million bushels, compared with 13.4 million for the comparable period a year ago. Flaxseed exports through March totaled around 3 million bushels and are expected to reach around 5 million bushels for the entire marketing year. After an allowance of 2 to 3 million bushels for seeding the 1968 crop, carryover stocks next July would be around 5 million bushels.

Linseed Oil Disposition Off

Total disposition of linseed oil is running about 100 million pounds below

Table 9.--Peanut oil: Supply, disposition and price, and oil equivalent of exports of peanuts for crushing, 1947-67

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition		Peanuts (oil equivalent of exports for crushing)	Price per pound (crude, S.E. Mills)
	Production	Imports	Stocks Aug. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents
1947	139	1/	40	179	1	155	118	26.6
1948	141	1/	24	165	41	115	199	17.2
1949	184	---	7	191	61	107	48	14.3
1950	185	---	23	208	39	131	20	21.8
1951	130	---	38	168	42	108	1	19.0
1952	55	---	17	72	2	66	---	21.1
1953	83	2	5	90	9	62	68	18.2
1954	26	27	19	72	1	54	2	18.3
1955	75	11	16	102	2	68	---	16.8
1956	76	---	32	108	24	73	24	15.3
1957	67	3	12	82	4	68	5	16.3
1958	97	7	10	115	9	86	4	13.9
1959	86	---	21	107	12	81	11	14.2
1960	104	1/	14	118	2/12	82	12	14.7
1961	70	5	24	99	2/8	72	1	17.4
1962	86	1	18	105	3	68	1	13.5
1963	111	0	34	145	53	72	8	11.3
1964	141	1/	20	161	87	55	26	14.4
1965	156	1/	20	176	17	106	46	13.2
1966	169	---	52	221	4	170	42	12.9
1967 3/	200	---	48	248	8	200		*12.1

Peanut oil: Utilization

	Food uses					Non-food uses				Domestic disappearance	
	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	Reported consumption	Computed
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	61	15	NA	64	140	1/	10	4	15	92	155
1948	31	4	NA	64	99	1/	8	8	16	87	115
1949	9	1/	4/(50)	83	92	---	7	8	15	80	107
1950	18	1/	4/(54)	99	117	---	7	7	14	101	131
1951	21	1/	4/(46)	75	96	---	5	6	12	68	108
1952	5	2	4/(30)	51	58	---	4	4	8	34	66
1953	4	2	4/(15)	49	55	1/	4	4	8	24	62
1954	6	2	4/(18)	40	48	1/	4	2	6	26	54
1955	6	2	4/(15)	52	60	1/	3	5	8	22	68
1956	6	4	4/(23)	56	66	---	4	3	7	23	73
1957	6	3	4/(25)	51	60	---	5	2	7	25	68
1958	3	4	4/(22)	73	80	---	4	2	6	26	86
1959	4	5	35	31	75	---	5	1	6	63	81
1960	3	3	58	12	76	---	5	4	9	84	82
1961	2	3	60	12	76	---	4	4	8	84	72
1962	2	5	48	8	64	---	4	3	6	70	68
1963	6	7	55	7	75	---	3	3	6	80	72
1964	3	6	44	8	61	---	3	3	6	67	55
1965	7	6	88	8	109	---	4	4	8	118	100
1966	22	5	125	9	161	---	10	4	14	175	170
1967											

Peanut cake and meal: Supply, disposition and price

	Supply				Disposition			Price per ton 45 percent protein, S.E. Mills 6/
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Aug. 1 5/	Total supply	Exports	Feed and other uses	Total disposition	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dollars
1947	121.6	3.0	2.7	127.3	3.7	118.8	122.5	81.80
1948	112.5	1.0	4.8	118.3	19.0	98.1	117.1	60.05
1949	139.1	3.1	1.2	143.4	46.8	94.0	140.8	64.65
1950	147.6	4.3	2.6	154.5	27.7	121.8	149.6	63.65
1951	100.2	2.9	4.9	108.0	2.7	103.9	106.6	80.10
1952	43.5	5.8	1.4	50.7	7/	48.7	48.7	76.25
1953	63.6	.2	2.0	65.8	1.4	61.2	62.6	73.25
1954	23.3	.5	3.3	27.1	1.3	24.2	25.5	73.25
1955	54.4	---	1.6	56.0	11.4	38.8	50.2	54.20
1956	56.8	---	5.8	62.6	20.4	39.0	59.4	48.30
1957	51.2	---	3.2	54.4	3.3	49.3	52.6	53.85
1958	71.2	---	1.7	72.9	8/	70.7	70.7	57.40
1959	63.3	---	2.2	65.5	---	60.7	60.7	56.30
1960	76.4	---	4.8	81.2	---	77.9	77.9	55.35
1961	55.7	---	3.3	59.0	---	54.3	54.3	62.00
1962	65.5	---	4.7	70.2	---	67.5	67.5	66.90
1963	77.4	---	2.7	80.1	---	74.4	74.4	64.00
1964	96.3	---	5.7	102.0	---	99.4	99.4	64.95
1965	103.3	---	2.6	105.9	---	102.7	102.7	76.78
1966	113.9	---	3.2	117.1	---	109.8	109.8	84.78
1967 3/	135	---	8.5	143	---	140	140	*79.50

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Includes estimates of foreign donations not reported by Census. 3/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 4/ Bracketed figures represent peanut oil deodorized which is included in the "other" category. 5/ Stocks at processors' mills. 6/ Beginning October 1964, 50% protein. 7/ Less than 50 tons. 8/ Data no longer separately reported. * August-March average.

last year. During July-February 1967/68, domestic disappearance of linseed oil totaled 203 million pounds, down 6 percent from this period last year. Total domestic use for the entire current marketing year is estimated at around 300 million pounds, compared with 326 million for the previous year. Linseed oil exports during July-February 1967/68 totaled only 7 million pounds, compared with 96 million a year ago, when CCC exports were heavy. Exports for the entire marketing year are not expected to exceed 25 million pounds. On March 1, 1968, stocks of linseed oil (raw) were 223 million pounds, compared with 205 million a year ago. Of this total, 80 million pounds (equivalent to 4 million bushels of flaxseed) were held by the CCC. These were acquired through a toll crush program for 1963-crop flaxseed and are held as protection against a poor crop.

The price support for 1968-crop flaxseed is $2.90 per bushel, unchanged from last year. Also in 1968, flaxseed may be planted on feed grain and cotton diverted acreage. However, diversion payments will be reduced 50% when flaxseed is planted on these acres. The March 1 planting intentions indicated a 1968 flax acreage of 2,273,000, an increase of 9% over last year.

INEDIBLE TALLOW

Price Lowest Since 1953; Domestic Usage Down

During 1967/68, inedible tallow and grease production is estimated at 4.7 billion pounds, about the same as the previous year. This reflects slightly higher slaughter of livestock at lower weight per animal. During October-March 1967/68, cattle slaughter was fractionally larger than last season and hog slaughter up around 2%. Both hog and cattle slaughter weights were down slightly.

Domestic disappearance in 1967/68 may not quite reach the record 2.5 billion pounds of last season. During October-February 1967/68, domestic use totaled 972 million pounds, about 6% below the same period a year ago. Utilization is down significantly in soap, lubricants, and "other" uses. On March 1, 1968, inedible tallow and grease stocks totaled 442 million pounds compared with 472 million pounds the same date in 1967.

Exports of inedible tallow during October-February 1967/68, totaled 899 million pounds, up slightly from the 864 million of the comparable period last year. For the entire marketing year, they most likely will total near the record level of 2.3 billion pounds exported in 1963. Last season, exports totaled 2.2 billion pounds. Japan and Western Europe are the major dollar markets for U.S. inedible tallow and greases. From October 1, 1967, through early March, exports under P.L. 480 programs totaled 44 million pounds. Another 250 million pounds still remained to be shipped.

Inedible tallow prices (prime, c.a.f. Chicago) have remained relatively stable this marketing year, the monthly average ranging between 4.5 and 4.9¢ per pound, the lowest since August 1953. Prices in March at 4.6¢ were 0.6¢ under March 1967. During October-March 1967/68, they averaged 4.6¢, compared with 5.9¢ for this period last season. Prices during the second half of the marketing year may not vary significantly from the 5¢ level of April-September 1967.

U.S. Foreign Trade in 1967

Exports And Imports Increase

U.S. exports of all fats and oils (including oil equivalent of oilseeds) rose to 7.4 billion pounds in calendar year 1967, from 6.9 billion in 1966. Imports totaled 1.4 billion pounds, the largest since 1947 (table 10). This gave the United States a 6.0 billion pound favorable balance of trade, up from 5.5 billion pounds of the previous year, but below the record 7.2 billion pounds of 1964. The increased margin from a year ago resulted primarily from larger exports of soybeans, soybean oil and inedible tallow and greases. The high level of imports was due primarily to increases in copra, although cottonseed oil and olive oil

Table 10.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Average		1965	1966	1967	Average		1965	1966	1967
	1951-55	1956-60				1951-55	1956-60			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	66.8	55.0	74.7	18.3	6.8
Lard	1.4	---	2/	---	2/	610.6	608.7	325.5	220.3	246.5
Beef fats	.2	.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	33.3	21.3	14.3	16.6	18.2
Total, edible animal fats	2.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	710.7	685.0	414.5	255.2	271.5
Corn oil	.3	7.0	---	10.7	1.4	.6	---	---	---	24.0
Cottonseed oil	.1	---	---	1.0	17.5	3/287.7	432.4	566.9	186.4	75.9
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	4.2	2.9	1.8	3.3	1.6
Olive oil, edible	49.0	50.3	44.5	48.6	56.0	.1	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	7.6	2.4	2/	2/	2/	17.7	10.8	61.1	9.1	6.1
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	10.1	46.4	27.5	48.0
Soybean oil	2/	---	---	2/	2/	197.3	836.8	1,241.6	895.3	1,160.8
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	427.7	1,125.5	2,504.3	2,728.8	2,897.6
Other vegetable oils	6.1	7.9	13.2	14.8	18.8	35.8	20.7	7.2	5.6	7.0
Total, edible vegetable oils	63.1	67.6	57.7	75.1	93.7	989.3	2,439.2	4,429.3	3,856.0	4,221.0
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	5.1	851.5	1,309.8	1,998.4	1,828.4	2,072.2
Greases	.9	.3	.2	.2	.4	137.1	120.5	128.8	146.2	149.8
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	7.0	1.2	1.2	7.8	.6	97.8	128.4	4/114.5	82.4	79.1
Marine mammal oils	39.2	43.2	77.2	58.2	51.4	.3	1.7	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	2.8	.5	1.0	.8	1.2	.3	6.5	---	---	---
Palm oil	59.7	33.6	6.6	75.9	64.3	.3	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	111.0	79.9	87.6	144.0	123.0	1,087.3	1,566.9	2,241.7	2,057.0	2,301.1
Coconut oil	131.6	190.2	396.9	498.7	505.5	22.2	8.4	12.2	8.9	11.7
Copra (64 percent)	446.1	429.9	393.6	343.3	390.3	.1	.1	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	32.5	60.2	83.1	109.4	104.3	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	610.2	680.3	873.6	951.4	1,000.1	22.3	8.5	12.2	8.9	11.7
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	2/	2/	---	.1	79.3	143.4	78.5	133.2	120.5
Linseed oil	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	143.2	62.6	42.4	126.6	46.1
Oiticica oil	10.6	10.0	8.4	7.6	1.4	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	46.0	41.3	74.4	106.5	117.0
Tung oil	28.2	27.1	23.3	30.4	19.9	2.0	9.8	1.0	.8	1.6
Safflower seed (36 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	133.5	82.9	94.6
Total	38.8	37.1	31.7	38.0	21.4	270.5	257.1	329.8	450.0	379.8
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	10.5	6.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	96.0	103.5	129.5	104.1	97.1	1.0	2.2	---	---	---
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	54.1	10.7	.5	.9	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	29.8	19.6	11.1	11.6	10.8	.4	.7	---	---	---
Rapeseed oil	5.2	3.4	4.4	7.5	8.6	.2	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	6.8	6.4	7.4	6.0	9.2	.2	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	11.6	.1	14.1	14.7	11.3	8.0	16.5	69.3	67.6	64.6
Total	214.0	150.5	167.0	144.8	137.0	9.8	19.4	69.3	67.6	64.6
Other oilseeds, n.e.c. (20 percent) 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	32.5	---	---	---
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	.1	---	---	---	---	6.4	7.6	6.5	11.0	12.1
Shortening	2/	---	---	---	---	19.5	25.9	45.3	41.2	38.9
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	25.5	---	---	---
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	3.2	7.0	8.5	9.1
Soap (fat content)	.8	1.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	29.4	22.1	31.2	35.9	21.6
Fatty acids	2.7	1.2	10.0	9.6	10.2	29.2	34.0	79.5	78.4	82.0
Total	3.6	2.3	12.6	12.0	12.3	88.5	118.3	169.5	175.0	163.7
Grand total 6/	1,042.8	1,021.2	1,233.3	1,368.5	1,391.0	3,178.4	5,126.9	7,666.4	6,869.5	7,413.3
Glycerine	7/23.0	18.0	4.2	4.4	3.3	7/10.0	16.0	52.0	43.4	44.5
Tankage	20.6	9.4	2.2	3.6	3.2	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Includes re-exports and shipments. Beginning 1965, includes foreign donations.
2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
3/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.
4/ Beginning January 1965, includes marine mammal oil and fish-liver oil.
5/ Prior to January 1965, 30% mainly safflower oil.
6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
7/ 1952-55 average.

imports were up also. Prior to World War II (1937-41 average), the U.S. was a net importer of 1.5 billion pounds of fats and oils.

U.S. exports of oilseed cake and meal (including meal equivalent of soybeans) totaled a record 9.1 million tons in calendar 1967, about 6% more than the year before. Over two-thirds of the 1967 meal exports were in the form of soybeans. Western Europe accounts for nearly two-thirds of U.S. meal exports (meal basis).

Imports of oilseed cake and meal (including meal equivalent of oilseeds) totaled 177,000 tons in 1967 compared with 154,000 tons in 1966. Copra imports (meal equivalent) represented 60% of the total and cottonseed meal mostly the remainder.

U.S. Food Fat Consumption in 1967

Per Capita Rate Continues at High Level of 1966

In calendar year 1967 civilians used a total of 9.5 billion pounds of food fats and oils (including only the fat content of butter and margarine), as measured by domestic disappearance--slightly above the previous record set in 1966 (table 11). This use amounted to 48.7 pounds per person, approximately the same as in 1966. The 1967 per capita rate for butter and direct lard was down slightly from 1966 but this was more than offset by increased usage of "other edible" oils. Civilian per person use of margarine and shortening in 1967 was unchanged from the 1966 rate. During 1967, retail prices of all food fats and oils products averaged around 1% below 1966 levels. (See tables 11 through 16 for 1967 statistics on butter, lard, margarine, shortening, and salad & cooking oils).

The Fats and Oils Situation is published January, April, June, September and November. The summary of the next issue is scheduled for release June 26 and copies of the complete report will be available July 3.

Table 11.--Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, 1935-39 average, annual 1947-68

Year	Food products													
	Butter (Actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products		Margarine (Actual weight)		Shortening		Cooking and salad oils 1/		Edible oils 2/		All food products 3/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2,196	17.0	1,424	11.0	371	2.9	1,519	11.8	4/		844	6.5	5,857	45.4
1947	1,600	11.2	1,792	12.6	713	5.0	1,338	9.4	4/		988	6.9	5,986	42.0
1948	1,450	10.0	1,850	12.7	887	6.1	1,410	9.7	4/		1,037	7.1	6,183	42.6
1949	1,549	10.5	1,744	11.8	851	5.8	1,435	9.7	4/		1,163	7.9	6,287	42.6
1950	1,614	10.7	1,891	12.6	918	6.1	1,656	11.0	4/		1,297	8.6	6,890	45.9
1951	1,445	9.6	1,855	12.3	996	6.6	1,365	9.0	4/		1,168	7.7	6,366	42.1
1952	1,316	8.6	1,817	11.8	1,219	7.9	1,562	10.2	4/		1,339	8.7	6,765	44.1
1953	1,329	8.5	1,772	11.4	1,256	8.1	1,597	10.2	4/		1,415	9.1	6,876	44.1
1954	1,410	8.9	1,627	10.2	1,346	8.5	1,870	11.8	4/		1,514	9.5	7,238	45.5
1955	1,460	9.0	1,639	10.1	1,323	8.2	1,863	11.5	4/		1,704	10.5	7,447	45.9
1956	1,439	8.7	1,623	9.8	1,354	8.2	1,797	10.9	4/		1,800	10.9	7,475	45.2
1957	1,406	8.4	1,589	9.4	1,446	8.6	1,756	10.4	4/		1,824	10.8	7,469	44.4
1958	1,418	8.3	1,640	9.6	1,549	9.0	1,935	11.3	4/		1,804	10.5	7,770	45.3
1959	1,371	7.9	1,536	8.8	1,604	9.2	2,196	12.6	1,477	8.5	468	2.7	8,068	46.2
1960	1,332	7.5	1,358	7.6	1,676	9.4	2,238	12.6	1,623	9.1	411	2.3	8,054	45.2
1961	1,335	7.4	1,393	7.7	1,708	9.4	2,311	12.8	1,660	9.2	362	2.0	8,173	45.1
1962	1,342	7.3	1,314	7.2	1,709	9.3	2,469	13.4	2,022	11.0	133	.7	8,399	45.7
1963	1,281	6.9	1,190	6.4	1,785	9.6	2,525	13.5	2,053	11.0	397	2.1	8,639	46.3
1964	1,297	6.8	1,193	6.3	1,835	9.7	2,598	13.7	2,249	11.9	475	2.5	8,994	47.5
1965	1,232	6.4	1,225	6.4	1,891	9.9	2,695	14.0	2,397	12.5	320	1.7	9,153	47.7
1966	1,099	5.7	1,072	5.5	2,038	10.5	3,079	15.9	2,464	12.7	252	1.3	9,406	48.6
1967 5/	1,081	5.5	1,056	5.4	2,046	10.5	3,108	15.9	2,464	12.6	379	1.9	9,526	48.7

Year	Industrial products								All products		
	Soap 6/		Drying oil products 7/		Other industrial products 6/		All industrial products		Weight		Per capita (fat content)
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of butter and margarine	
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,638	12.8	774	6.0	440	3.4	2,852	22.2	9,198	8,709	67.5
1947	2,234	15.7	1,007	7.1	882	6.2	4,126	28.9	10,557	10,113	70.9
1948	2,039	14.0	1,071	7.4	836	5.8	3,946	27.2	10,580	10,129	69.8
1949	1,758	11.9	964	6.5	856	5.8	3,576	24.2	10,318	9,863	66.8
1950	1,804	12.0	1,182	7.9	1,153	7.7	4,140	27.6	11,416	11,030	73.4
1951	1,505	10.0	1,129	7.5	1,217	8.1	3,850	25.5	10,679	10,216	67.6
1952	1,352	8.8	1,010	6.6	1,231	8.0	3,593	23.4	10,846	10,358	67.5
1953	1,291	8.3	1,064	6.8	1,274	8.2	3,631	23.3	11,001	10,507	67.4
1954	1,177	7.4	1,001	6.3	1,349	8.5	3,527	22.2	11,295	10,765	67.7
1955	1,115	6.9	1,104	6.8	1,621	10.0	3,840	23.7	11,829	11,287	69.5
1956	1,038	6.3	1,089	6.6	1,835	11.1	3,962	24.0	11,976	11,437	69.2
1957	994	5.9	1,015	6.0	1,950	11.6	3,959	23.5	11,980	11,428	67.9
1958	914	5.3	920	5.4	2,155	12.6	3,989	23.3	12,335	11,759	68.6
1959	862	4.9	910	5.2	2,462	14.1	4,235	24.3	12,889	12,303	70.5
1960	860	4.8	821	4.6	2,590	14.5	4,271	24.0	12,911	12,325	69.2
1961	830	4.6	846	4.7	2,546	14.1	4,223	23.3	12,994	12,399	68.4
1962	774	4.2	867	4.7	3,073	16.7	4,714	25.6	13,706	13,117	71.4
1963	775	4.2	852	4.6	3,154	16.9	4,780	25.6	14,030	13,422	71.9
1964	773	4.1	888	4.7	3,313	17.5	4,972	26.3	14,574	13,969	73.8
1965	706	3.7	895	4.6	3,254	17.0	4,855	25.3	14,618	14,008	73.0
1966	717	3.7	918	4.7	3,697	19.1	5,332	27.5	15,340	14,739	76.1
1967 5/	699	3.6	837	4.3	3,508	17.9	5,045	25.8	15,179	14,570	74.4

1/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. Not reported separately prior to 1959. 2/ Mainly salad and cooking oils prior to 1959. Beginning with 1959 includes all food fats and oils used other than butter, lard, margarine, shortening or cooking and salad oils. 3/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 4/ Not available. Included in "edible oil" category. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "other industrial products." 7/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oil cloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oil cloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 12.--Margarine (actual weight): Supply and disposition, 1935-39 average, annual 1947-67

Year	Supply					Disposition			
	Production			Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
	One pound units	All other units	Total				Military	Civilian 1/	
								Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average									
1935-39			372	---	372	1	---	371	2.9
1947	---	---	746	---	746	2/31	6	713	5.0
1948	---	---	908	---	908	2/16	5	887	6.1
1949	---	---	862	---	862	2/7	4	851	5.8
1950	---	---	937	13	950	2/7	11	918	6.1
1951	---	---	1,041	14	1,055	2/6	34	996	6.6
1952	---	---	1,286	19	1,305	2/7	54	1,219	7.9
1953	---	---	1,292	25	1,317	2/9	30	1,256	8.1
1954	---	---	1,364	22	1,386	8	5	1,346	8.5
1955	---	---	1,334	27	1,361	8	6	1,323	8.2
1956	---	---	1,370	24	1,394	9	4	1,354	8.2
1957	1,363	100	1,463	28	1,490	10	8	1,446	8.6
1958	1,464	109	1,573	26	1,599	9	3	1,549	9.0
1959	1,485	126	1,611	38	1,649	10	2	1,604	9.2
1960	1,556	139	1,695	34	1,729	10	11	1,676	9.4
1961	1,583	141	1,724	33	1,756	8	7	1,708	9.4
1962	1,578	148	1,726	33	1,759	9	2	1,709	9.3
1963	1,632	162	1,794	39	1,833	9	2	1,785	9.6
1964	1,679	178	1,857	36	1,893	9	2	1,835	9.7
1965	1,726	178	1,904	48	1,952	8	11	1,891	9.9
1966	1,882	228	2,110	42	2,152	14	46	2,038	10.5
1967 3/	1,858	255	2,114	53	2,167	15	47	2,046	10.5
1968									

1/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue. 2/ Includes estimated quantities exported in food packages through CARE and other nongovernmental relief agencies; does not include quantities mailed abroad by individuals.
3/ Preliminary.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 13.--Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-39 average, annual 1947-67

Year	Vegetable oils						Animal fats & oils			Vegetable stearine 1/	Total 2/
	Soybean oil	Cotton-seed oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Coconut oil	Safflower oil	Other	Lard	Beef fats		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average											
1935-39	32	125	3	1	105	---	15	2	20	---	303
1947	228	323	17	7	21	---	---	3	8	---	607
1948	255	453	11	1	5	---	2	3	6	---	736
1949	257	431	3/	1	3/	---	---	4	7	---	701
1950	312	418	7	1	---	---	2	4	9	11	764
1951	473	334	16	4	1	---	2	4	7	11	851
1952	652	354	3	3/	---	---	---	5	8	24	1,046
1953	726	275	2	1	7	---	2	8	13	12	1,049
1954	665	397	2	3/	5	---	1	7	10	17	1,106
1955	746	278	2	3/	6	---	1	13	9	16	1,075
1956	752	283	3	1	8	---	1	31	6	24	1,111
1957	874	237	3	3/	5	---	3	25	9	24	1,182
1958	1,070	145	4	1	4	---	2	16	8	19	1,269
1959	1,094	124	3	20	4	---	3	36	8	4/	1,291
1960	1,105	136	4	55	4	---	1	56	6	---	1,367
1961	1,062	139	3	89	3	---	11	72	6	---	1,386
1962	1,058	106	4	99	5	6	37	70	10	---	1,394
1963	1,049	104	4	136	4	22	36	84	11	---	1,451
1964	1,139	101	10	150	6	12	5	64	13	---	1,500
1965	1,112	114	4	161	5	10	14	100	14	---	1,535
1966	1,294	106	6	157	12	46	---	82	5	---	1,709
1967 5/	1,249	78	5	176	15	42	5	125	10	---	1,704

1/ Most of the vegetable stearine used in margarine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil. 2/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, 3 million in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, and 2 million in 1957 and 1958. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 14.--Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1935-39 average, annual 1947-67 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition			
	Production			Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Domestic Disappearance		
	100% vegetable oil	100% animal fat or blends	Total					Military excluding relief	Civilian	
									Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	---	---	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.8
1947	---	---	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.4
1948	---	---	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.7
1949	---	---	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.7
1950	---	---	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	11.0
1951	---	---	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	9.0
1952	---	---	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.2
1953	---	---	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.2
1954	---	---	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.8
1955	---	---	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.5
1956	---	---	1,842	---	143	1,985	12	54	1,797	10.9
1957	---	---	1,808	---	122	1,930	17	37	1,756	10.4
1958	---	---	2,006	---	120	2,126	33	30	1,935	11.3
1959	---	---	2,252	---	127	2,380	36	32	2,196	12.6
1960	---	---	2,313	---	115	2,428	31	39	2,238	12.6
1961	---	---	2,456	---	120	2,576	3/92	51	2,311	12.8
1962	---	---	2,689	---	123	2,812	3/139	39	2,469	13.4
1963	---	---	2,584	---	165	2,749	3/66	39	2,525	13.5
1964	4/	4/	2,664	---	119	2,783	21	43	2,598	13.7
1965	1,852	940	2,792	---	121	2,913	45	57	2,695	14.0
1966	2,113	1,068	3,181	---	117	3,298	41	59	3,079	15.9
1967 5/	2,077	1,149	3,226	---	119	3,345	39	58	3,108	15.9
1968					139					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Includes estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census. 4/ Not reported prior to 1965. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-39 average, annual 1947-67

Year	Vegetable oils									Animal fats and oils		Total primary fats and oils	Vegetable stearine	Glycerides	Total primary and secondary fats and oils
	Cottonseed oil	Soybean oil	Coconut oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Palm oil	Safflower oil	Other 1/	Total	Lard	Beef fats				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	1,014	119	28	68	1	---	---	195	1,425	4	117	1,546	---		1,546
1947	300	705	87	65	3	---	---	1	1,161	101	64	1,326	70		1,396
1948	321	708	48	56	4	---	---	6	1,143	114	45	1,300	101		1,403
1949	532	713	20	12	1	---	---	3	1,281	118	31	1,430	64		1,494
1950	549	841	0	12	1	---	---	27	1,430	177	31	1,638	89		1,727
1951	335	731	20	21	1	---	---	25	1,133	200	23	1,356	48		1,405
1952	388	851	33	6	1	---	---	2	1,281	232	34	1,547	66		1,613
1953	376	903	2	4	1	---	---	4	1,290	227	46	1,563	82	35	1,681
1954	640	918	15	5	1	---	---	20	1,599	142	89	1,830	99	39	1,969
1955	439	930	4	6	3	---	---	15	1,397	334	118	1,849	99	40	1,988
1956	323	782	6	6	2	---	---	8	1,127	459	141	1,727	90	38	1,855
1957	272	796	8	6	4	---	---	3	1,089	376	226	1,691	95	37	1,824
1958	239	1,055	12	5	3	---	---	2	1,316	318	252	1,886	86	39	2,011
1959	320	1,143	20	1	5	---	---	5	1,494	493	257	2,244	2/	2/	2,244
1960	365	1,169	10	2	4	---	---	3	1,553	480	268	2,302	2/	2/	2,302
1961	356	1,160	26	3	14	11	---	11	1,581	530	348	2,459	2/	2/	2,459
1962	367	1,362	27	1	7	16	4	3	1,787	571	338	2,696	2/	2/	2,696
1963	330	1,228	19	3	3	14	3	5	1,605	594	413	2,611	2/	2/	2,611
1964	378	1,388	18	5	8	11	6	2	1,817	446	430	2,693	2/	2/	2,693
1965	403	1,471	20	3	8	13	6	---	1,924	456	388	2,768	2/	2/	2,768
1966	370	1,734	38	14	8	38	4	4	2,210	491	491	3,192	2/	2/	3,192
1967 3/	273	1,741	40	24	12	61	7	3	2,161	576	506	3,243	2/	2/	3,243

1/ Includes fish oils which have been negligible in recent years. 2/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Salad and cooking oil: Supply, disposition and oils utilized, 1959-67

Item	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968
	-- Million pounds --									
Supply										
Stocks, January 1	56	53	60	200	273	145	119	86	83	93
Production	1,808	1,915	2,124	2,532	2,359	2,846	2,773	2,947	2,922	
Imports 2/	54	51	59	58	33	67	44	49	56	
Total supply	1,918	2,019	2,243	2,790	2,665	3,058	2,936	3,082	3,061	
Disposition										
Domestic use	1,512	1,647	1,690	2,043	2,080	2,280	2,428	2,502	2,509	
Exports 3/	353	312	352	474	440	659	422	496	460	
Total disposition	1,865	1,959	2,042	2,517	2,520	2,939	2,851	2,999	2,969	
Stocks, December 31	53	60	200	273	145	119	86	83	93	
Oils used in manufacture of salad and cooking oils for domestic use										
Soybean oil 4/	583	648	759	1,084	975	1,140	1,226	1,395	1,480	
Cottonseed oil 4/	606	706	748	716	688	781	830	715	598	
Corn oil	272	247	210	210	202	241	239	217	231	
Peanut oil	40	28	76	46	55	50	53	115	133	
Safflower oil	---	---	---	6	27	20	9	12	42	
Total 4/	1,501	1,629	1,793	2,062	1,947	2,231	2,357	2,455	2,485	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Olive oil only.

3/ Refined and further processed cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and miscellaneous vegetable oils. Includes foreign donations.

4/ Excludes exports of refined and further processed cottonseed oil and soybean oil.

THE U.S. COCONUT OIL SITUATION

By George W. Kromer

Domestic use of coconut oil in the United States has trended upward from 627 million pounds annually in 1957-59 to a record 869 million pounds in 1967. The increase has been chiefly in the food category, which is now approaching half of the total coconut oil consumed in this country. (See cover chart.) Coconut oil requirements recently have increased at a greater rate than supplies, resulting in a sharp rise in domestic prices. Coconut oil stocks (crude and refined) on January 1, 1968, totaled 134 million pounds (including 66 million crude oil stored under U.S. Customs Bond), sharply below the year before and the lowest since 1960.

Monthly coconut oil prices (crude, tanks, Pacific Coast) have increased steadily from 12¢ per pound in September 1966 to 21¢ in March 1968--with the sharpest increases occurring in the past few months. Current prices are about 60% above a year ago and at the highest level since 1959. Copra prices (c.i.f., Pacific ports) have shown a similar trend, rising from $155 per short ton in November 1966 to $242 in March 1968--$75 above March 1967.

Copra and coconut oil prices tend to vary with world supplies. There is no commercial production of copra in the United States. Coconut oil produced domestically is obtained by the crushing of imported copra, the dried meats of coconuts. The only domestic copra crushing mills are the 4 located in California. The price processors pay for copra is directly related to the oil price, since the oil fraction represents about 90% of the total value of products obtained from copra. A short ton of copra yields around 1,280 pounds (64%) of crude coconut oil and 700 pounds (35%) of cake and meal. Copra meal is used in mixed feeds for cattle. Currently, copra meal (20% protein, bulk, Los Angeles) is selling for about $84 per ton. Oil yields apparently were off in 1967, as domestic crushers produced 353 million pounds of crude coconut oil from an estimated crush of about 290,000 tons of copra--a 61% outturn.

Coconut oil has a high lauric acid content, useful in the manufacture of many food and nonfood products. The United States does not grow any oil-bearing crops containing lauric acid. Coconut oil, with lauric acid and other short-chained fatty acids, has some of the properties similar to butterfat. In specialty products (such as confectionery, bakery goods, and popcorn) that require the inherent characteristics of lauric acid oils, the demand for coconut oil is relatively inelastic. The only other major competitor in these specialty products is palm kernel oil--another imported oil. U.S. imports of palm kernel oil in 1967 totaled 104 million pounds.

United States is Leading Importer

During 1967, about 60% of the U.S. requirements were imported as coconut oil and the remainder as copra. The United States is the world's largest single importer of coconut oil and copra, accounting for over one-fourth of the total volume moving in world trade.

The Philippine Republic is the world's largest producer and exporter of these commodities, representing 2/5 of the world output and nearly 2/3 of the total world exports. U.S. imports of coconut oil and copra (in terms of oil) comprise about half of Philippine exports.

The Philippine Republic is usually the only supplier of copra and coconut oil in the United States because of special tax advantages. A duty of 2¢ per pound is levied on all coconut oil, imported as oil or copra, not wholly a product of the Philippines or U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands. This preferential tariff is bound in the Philippine-American

Table 17.--Coconut oil: U.S. supply, disposition and price, 1947-68

Calendar year	Supply						Disposition		Price		
			Stocks, Jan. 1						Copra	Crude coconut oil, tanks, per lb.	
	Production from imported copra	Imports	Total	U.S. Customs Bond	Trade	Total	Exports (incl. re-exports and shipments)	Apparent domestic disappearance	Per ton Pacific ports CIF	Pacific Coast (inc; 1¢ import duty)	New York
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Dollars	Cents	Cents
1947	1/ 801	24	102	---	---	926	58	784	120	20.7	21.6
1948	1/ 557	109	81	---	---	748	19	667	201	26.3	27.2
1949	543	115	61	---	---	719	18	2/ 551	280	17.4	18.6
1950	562	138	150	---	---	850	25	2/ 730	175	18.4	19.4
1951	516	113	95	---	---	724	40	2/ 583	202	18.5	19.5
1952	435	119	101	---	---	654	38	561	208	13.6	14.8
1953	422	138	55	---	---	615	13	521	211	19.0	20.3
1954	432	138	81	---	---	651	11	561	177	16.2	17.2
1955	431	149	79	---	---	659	9	561	159	14.5	15.6
1956	422	197	89	---	---	708	10	612	154	14.2	15.4
1957	425	184	86	---	---	695	10	616	158	3/ 14.2	3/ 15.2
1958	412	217	69	---	---	698	7	628	196	14.6	15.8
1959	447	197	63	---	---	706	8	638	242	18.3	19.9
1960	495	156	2/ 326	---	---	978	7	632	193	14.3	16.1
1961	499	163	2/ 339	---	---	1,001	3	4/ 691	157	11.5	12.7
1962	429	266	2/ 319	---	---	1,014	2	770	152	10.8	11.8
1963	348	372	2/ 243	---	---	963	10	4/ 758	170	11.8	12.6
1964	328	397	2/ 200	5/ 42	5/ 155	925	2	6/ 793	179	13.4	13.8
1965	365	397	154	66	88	916	12	6/ 765	203	15.9	15.9
1966	358	7/499	154	81	73	1,011	9	6/ 831	169	13.2	13.3
1967 8/	353	7/506	224	134	90	1,083	12	6/ 869	182	14.5	14.5
1968			134	66	68				9/ 237	9/ 20.0	

1/ Apparent production based on factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in trade stocks. 2/ Includes Government stockpile. 3/ Excludes 3-cent processing tax which has been suspended since October 1957. 4/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds calculated domestic disappearance. 5/ Estimate. Data not reported prior to October 1964. 6/ Calculation based on trade stocks rather than total stocks which include oil held in U.S. Customs bonded warehouses. 7/ Adjusted for Census unpublished revisions, due to duplications in data--coconut oil reported as imports for "consumption" rather than "warehouse" entries. This oil was included again when withdrawn from the bonded warehouses. The quantity double counted in 1966 was 11.5 million pounds and in 1967 it was 19.2 million pounds. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ January-March average.

Table 18.--Coconut oil: U.S. utilization, by products, 1947-67

Calendar year	Food uses				Nonfood uses						Apparent domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Drying oil products	Foots and loss	Fatty acids	Other	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	87	21	15	123	511	1	54		96	661	784
1948	48	5	78	132	417	1	23		94	535	667
1949	20	1/	110	130	282	7	28		81	398	2/ 551
1950	0	0	129	129	257	4	32		136	428	2/ 730
1951	20	1	121	142	197	4	35		144	380	2/ 583
1952	33	0	158	191	204	4	36		126	370	561
1953	12	7	165	183	175	5	28		131	339	521
1954	15	5	184	204	175	5	28		149	357	561
1955	4	6	184	194	173	7	25		162	367	.561
1956	5	8	213	226	177	6	27		177	387	612
1957	8	5	220	233	173	6	27		177	383	616
1958	12	4	237	253	161	4	26		185	376	628
1959	20	4	156	180	144	13	26	98	176	458	638
1960	10	4	158	172	145	7	30	83	195	460	632
1961	26	3	177	206	140	6	38	74	227	485	3/ 691
1962	27	5	235	267	141	9	39	56	258	503	770
1963	19	4	201	224	152	10	32	51	289	534	3/ 758
1964	18	6	230	254	158	7	26	54	294	539	4/ 793
1965	20	5	247	272	145	4	28	54	262	493	4/ 765
1966	38	13	295	346	150	1	36	60	238	485	4/ 831
1967 5/	40	15	306	361	146	5	36	55	266	508	4/ 869
1968											

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Includes Government stockpiling. 3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds calculated domestic disappearance. 4/ Calculation based on changes in trade stocks (shown in table 17 above) rather than total stocks which include oil held in U.S. Customs bonded warehouses. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Copra and Coconut oil (oil equivalent): Exports by major exporting countries and estimated world total, average 1960-64, annual 1962-67

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Philippines 2/	810.7	782.1	907.8	837.4	878.9	994.4	802.4
Indonesia 2/	149.1	126.2	99.9	139.9	99.7	110.8	3/128.1
Ceylon	137.4	166.5	121.7	173.4	126.7	96.7	88.4
Papau-New Guinea	76.3	78.2	74.7	78.6	86.9	79.9	3/ 79.0
Malaysia 4/	40.8	26.7	34.5	23.9	31.6	51.5	3/ 55.4
Mozambique	40.1	40.9	43.3	40.2	27.3	29.2	32.0
Fiji	27.0	25.3	26.7	30.5	21.2	17.7	18.7
Others	128.8	123.3	141.6	138.0	114.7	118.0	118.5
World total	1,410.2	1,369.2	1,450.2	1,461.9	1,387.0	1,498.2	1,322.5
Percent exported as coconut oil as such	25	27	30	32	31	35	33

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimates of unregistered shipments. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Net exports from West Malaysia and Singapore.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 20.--Copra and Coconut oil: U.S. imports by country of origin, average 1960-64, annual 1962-67

Country of origin	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Copra							
Philippines	656	706	521	548	615	536	610
Other	10	9	---	---	---	---	---
Total	666	715	521	548	615	536	610
Coconut oil							
Ceylon	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	---	---
Philippines	271	266	372	397	397	3/499	3/506
Other	2/	2/	---	---	2/	---	---
Total	271	266	372	397	397	499	506
Copra and coconut oil (oil equivalent) 4/							
Ceylon	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	---	---
Philippines	690	718	705	748	791	842	896
Other	6	6	---	---	2/	---	---
Total	697	724	705	748	791	842	896

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Adjusted for Census unpublished revisions, due to duplications in data--coconut oil reported as imports for "consumption" rather than "warehouse" entries. This oil was included again when withdrawn from the bonded warehouses. The quantity double counted in 1966 was 11.5 million pounds and in 1967 it was 19.2 million pounds. 4/ Oil equivalent of copra is 64%.

Trade Agreement until 1974. In addition, specified quantities of coconut oil from the Philippines enter duty free under the Philippines Trade Revision Act of 1955 (P.L. 84-196).

Under this agreement, Philippine coconut oil has been subject to progressively declining duty free quotas. Imports over and above the quota are subject to a 1-cent-per-pound duty. During calendar years 1968 through 1970 the duty-free quota is 80,000 long tons (179.2 million pounds). During the 1971-73 period, the annual preferential quota will drop to 40,000 tons. On January 1, 1974, all preferential tariff treatment of Philippine coconut oil is scheduled to terminate. Thereafter coconut oil from any non-Communist origin may be imported on a nondiscriminatory basis after payment of the 1-cent-per-pound duty. The 1968 coconut oil quota was filled in February. Imports in 1967 exceeded the 120,000 long-ton-quota (269 million pounds) by 106,000 long tons (237 million pounds) and were subject to a duty of 1¢ per pound.

Coconut oil processing taxes were first imposed in 1934 for the protection of domestically produced fats and oils. Prior to October 1957, coconut oil from any source was subject to a general processing tax of 3¢ per pound upon the first domestic processing. This tax was suspended on October 1, 1957, and repealed on April 13, 1966 (P.L. 89-388). The regular duty on coconut oil--1.0¢ per pound since 1948--remained in effect throughout the period of suspension of processing taxes, except for imports from the Philippines within specified quotas. Coconut oil from the Trust Territories is free, but the amount they ship is negligible.

After dropping from 825 million pounds in 1947 to 554 million in 1952, U.S. imports of coconut oil and copra (oil equivalent) have steadily increased to nearly 900 million pounds in 1967. At the same time, the proportion imported as coconut oil increased from 3% of the combined total in 1947 (following the destruction of the Philippine oil mills in World War II) to about 60% in 1967. This trend probably will continue upward. It has been helped by the Philippine foreign exchange decontrol action of January 1962 and the continuing suspension of the U.S. 3¢ processing tax on coconut oil since October 1957.

The foreign exchange decontrol program made it possible for oil millers in the Philippines to offer attractive prices for copra for crushing in relation to the returns which traders could obtain by exporting this copra. Also, modern crushing and refining facilities have been built in the Islands close to the source of copra production. As a result, high-quality copra is being crushed and the oil exported to the United States.

Domestic Use Climbs

The domestic use of coconut oil has increased, contributing to greater imports. Apparent disappearance has increased from a postwar low of 521 million pounds in 1953 to 869 million in 1967 (table 17). About 42% of the coconut oil consumed in 1967 was in edible products, compared with less than 1/4 of the coconut oil during 1947-51. The remainder of use has been in nonfood products.

An important development that helped boost U.S. consumption of coconut oil was the removal of the 3-cent tax on the first domestic processing. This made coconut oil more competitive with domestically produced fats and oils. Another factor was the orderly liquidation of GSA stockpile coconut oil (266 million pounds were sold from January 1960 through January 1964) which provided price stability to the domestic oil market at relatively low levels (the 1960-63 price of crude coconut oil on the Pacific Coast was at a postwar low, averaging 12.1¢ per pound).

Coconut oil is consumed in a wide range of products for which little detailed data are available. In general, the main nonfood uses are as a raw material in the manufacture of quick-lathering toilet soaps, synthetic detergents, cosmetics, oil additives, hydraulic

Table 21.--Copra and Coconut oil: U.S. import duties applicable to country of origin by specified time periods, effective from July 1, 1966
(Cents per pound)

Period	Country of source		
	Philippines 1/		Most Favored Nation countries 2/
	Within tariff-rate quota 3/	In excess of quota	
1. July 1, 1966-July 3, 1974			
Copra 4/	Free	Free	1.25
Oil (crude)	Free	1.0	3.0
Oil (other than crude)	Free	1.0	1.0
	Quota discontinued as of January 1, 1974		
2. July 4, 1974 and after			
Copra	Free		Free
Oil (crude)	1.0		1.0
Oil (other than crude)	1.0		1.0

1/ Coconut oil from the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands is free regardless of whether the Philippine quota is filled or not. 2/ Includes copra and/or coconut oil produced elsewhere than in the Philippines or the Trust Territory wholly of materials the growth or production thereof. The rates for communist countries are designated in column 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. 3/ According to the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955 (P.L. 84-196), Philippine coconut oil is entitled to the preferential rates of duty if entered on or before December 31, 1973, as long as the quantity entered shall not exceed:

a. 200,000 long tons during calendar years prior to 1963;
b. 160,000 long tons during calendar years 1963 through 1964;
c. 120,000 long tons during calendar years 1965 through 1967;
d. 80,000 long tons during calendar years 1968 through 1970; and
e. 40,000 long tons during calendar years 1971 through 1973.

4/ No quota on copra, regardless of source.

NOTE: In the event of a proclamation by the President that adequate supplies of copra and coconut oil are not available, all copra will enter free and coconut oil will be dutiable as provided under Tariff items 176.04-176.06.

Compiled by Fats and Oils Division, FAS

Table 22.--Coconut oil: U.S. supply, reported factory consumption, and price, by months, calendar years, 1959-68

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total or average
							Production from imported copra						
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1959	35	29	29	38	36	41	34	42	38	44	44	35	447
1960	34	30	40	44	44	39	45	48	36	46	45	45	495
1961	51	37	34	30	44	38	46	47	45	46	43	39	499
1962	38	39	42	32	28	30	36	30	38	44	43	30	429
1963	39	23	21	25	22	23	34	26	31	34	39	30	348
1964	30	30	21	19	20	25	33	29	28	32	38	24	328
1965	37	32	34	28	32	24	25	31	20	29	38	37	365
1966	28	21	25	*(25)	32	36	42	38	33	*(30)	*(25)	*(23)	358
1967 1/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	37	38	35	353
1968 1/	32	21											
							Imports						
1959	14	9	17	23	21	15	18	14	17	18	21	10	197
1960	11	6	14	13	12	18	8	9	17	16	16	16	156
1961	14	12	7	7	11	5	17	16	12	22	21	19	163
1962	22	8	15	18	19	16	16	26	16	38	31	41	266
1963	45	38	40	30	31	20	39	46	35	39	8	0	372
1964	61	42	46	35	28	36	35	69	9	15	14	6	397
1965	72	64	50	52	39	18	8	7	25	34	19	10	397
1966	121	44	87	11	31	47	9	52	35	23	30	9	499
1967 1/	197	80	18	20	15	26	24	19	31	30	30	16	506
1968 1/	116	60											
							Stocks, first of month 3/						
1959	63	59	47	47	48	44	40	49	44	43	51	67	
1960	61	62	51	55	317	315	306	322	327	323	321	328	
1961	339	358	340	340	317	306	289	296	294	301	295	308	
1962	319	308	292	286	270	245	219	221	209	206	203	220	
1963	243	240	255	255	241	233	211	228	217	227	222	214	
1964	200	196	196	186	168	160	155	166	178	162	132	147	
1965	154	148	151	171	173	184	156	138	124	115	107	127	
1966	154	132	146	176	155	144	147	150	191	189	192	188	
1967 1/	224	194	207	188	192	184	146	114	108	108	94	100	
1968 1/	134	148	144										
							Reported factory consumption 4/						
1959	42	46	56	63	56	59	46	58	52	49	53	46	626
1960	48	49	56	55	61	58	38	58	51	49	50	49	622
1961	48	47	55	57	66	65	54	67	54	63	56	58	691
1962	58	54	65	65	63	66	52	68	61	64	57	55	730
1963	58	57	62	64	69	65	60	68	63	70	60	63	758
1964	61	61	64	69	68	61	63	72	68	76	64	65	792
1965	66	65	68	62	66	66	46	66	62	63	59	62	752
1966	68	62	73	64	74	77	60	72	74	70	62	64	819
1967 1/	69	59	65	68	72	72	67	73	67	71	64	53	801
1968 1/	61	56											
							Price per pound, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast 5/						
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1959	18.1	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.4	19.1	16.2	15.9	17.8	18.8	16.8	17.2	18.3
1960	18.0	17.5	16.8	15.4	14.7	13.6	13.0	13.0	12.2	12.4	12.8	11.7	14.3
1961	11.9	12.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.1	11.0	10.7	11.5
1962	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.7	10.8
1963	11.7	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.8	12.6	11.8
1964	12.3	11.9	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.7	13.4
1965	15.3	16.0	16.3	17.5	18.3	17.6	15.4	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.2	14.5	15.9
1966	14.9	14.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.2	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.0	13.2
1967 1/	13.0	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.9	13.5	13.9	14.1	15.0	16.2	18.6	18.3	14.5
1968 1/	18.6	20.3	21.0										

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Census disclosures. 3/ From May 1960 through December 1965 includes stocks held by the General Services Administration. 4/ Census reported factory consumption in most years is somewhat lower than the ERS computed annual domestic disappearance shown in table/17. ERS allocates the unreported disappearance to "other" food and nonfood categories. 5/ Includes 1 cent import duty. * Figures in bracket are estimates based on Census annual total.

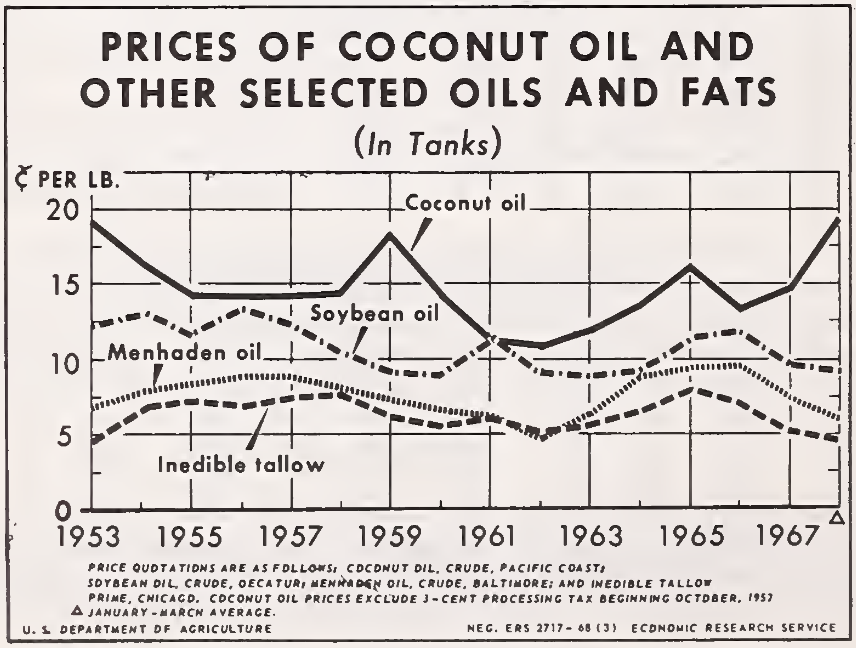
brake fluids for airplanes, fatty acids, glycerine, chemicals, and in products such as surface coatings, plasticizers, and insecticides. The main food uses of coconut oil are in confectionery and baked products (such as hard butter for cookie fillers), shortening and margarine. Unfortunately, about 2/3 of the Census end-use data fall into the catch-all categories--"other inedible products" and "other edible products"--which are meaningless when attempting to trace product consumption trends (table 18).

A relatively new use of coconut oil has been in filled milk products, or fluid milk substitutes. In these products the vegetable fat (usually coconut oil) replaces the butterfat in milk. Regular skim milk is homogenized with the vegetable fat. Refined coconut oil has physical characteristics similar to butterfat--it changes abruptly from a relatively hard and brittle solid to a clear oil within a temperature change of a few degrees, and the transition occurs in the range of ordinary room temperature. The basic reason for subtitution is the cost difference between vegetable fat and butterfat. While there are no general standards of identity for the filled milk or imitation products at the present time, most products of this type have a fat content of about 3%. Data are not available on the amount of coconut oil now being used in filled milk products, but the present volume is believed to be relatively small. More recently, several vegetable oil products, some relatively high in polyunsaturated fatty acids, has reportedly replaced the coconut oil usually used in the imitation products.

Prices Trend Upward Since Fall of 1966

Annual average coconut oil prices have fluctuated widely since World War II--from a high of 26.3¢ per pound (crude, tanks, Pacific Coast) in 1948 to a low of 10.8¢ in 1962. Prices during 1963-67 ranged between 12¢ and 16¢ per pound.

Because of declining world supplies and continuing strong demand, monthly average prices of coconut oil have been generally rising over the past 18 months--from 12¢ per pound in September 1966 to 21¢ in March 1968 (table 22). Prices during



PRICES OF COCONUT OIL AND OTHER SELECTED OILS AND FATS

(In Tanks)

PRICE QUOTATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: COCONUT OIL, CRUDE, PACIFIC COAST; SOYBEAN OIL, CRUDE, DECATUR; MENHADEN OIL, CRUDE, BALTIMORE; AND INEDIBLE TALLOW PRIME, CHICAGO. COCONUT OIL PRICES EXCLUDE 3-CENT PROCESSING TAX BEGINNING OCTOBER, 1957

△ JANUARY-MARCH AVERAGE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 2717-68 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

January-March 1968 average 20¢ per pound, about 7¢ above the first quarter of 1967.

As may be seen in chart on page 32, coconut oil in the United States consistently sells at a higher price than soybean oil (the leading food oil) or inedible tallow and menhaden oil (leading nonfood fats and oils). Also, coconut oil prices often move independently of competing edible and inedible fats and oils, mainly because of its inherent high lauric characteristics. In 1967, the price premium of crude coconut oil (Pacific Coast) averaged about 5¢ per pound over soybean oil (Decatur), about 7¢ per pound over menhaden oil (Baltimore), and nearly 10¢ over inedible tallow (Chicago).

Outlook

The present world shortage of copra and coconut oil supplies is expected to continue during 1968. Because of typhoon damage last fall in the Philippines, production of copra and coconut oil in 1968 may be significantly below that of 1967--perhaps as much as 20%. Typhoon "Welming," which hit the East Central Philippines last November caused heavy loss of trees in Laguna, Quezon, Mindoro, and Marinduque. This will cut production for some time to come, according to The Philippine Coconut Administration.

Demand for coconut oil in the United States is expected to continue strong. With the decline in world production, prices are at the highest level since 1959. Prices likely will average sharply above the 14.5¢ per pound (crude, Pacific Coast) level of 1967. As soybean oil prices are expected to average a little lower than last year, the coconut oil price premium will widen in 1968. Substitution of lower-priced edible fats and oils will be encouraged in food uses wherever feasible. In the nonfood area, the relatively high and unstable price for coconut oil tends to increase the demand for competing synthetic raw materials. Supplies of synthetic materials are relatively stable, and prices are lower at steady levels.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Table 23.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month averages 1951-55 and 1956-60 and calendar years 1964-67

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	Average		Calendar years				December 31			
	1951-55	1956-60	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	1,327.0	1,384.9	1,441.5	1,324.6	1,112.0	1,233.4	66.5	52.1	32.3	168.6
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	2,374.8	2,441.4	2,388.0	1,980.0	1,897.0	2,045.0	127.1	61.7	100.3	151.4
Beef fats	223.5	333.7	558.5	540.4	579.4	590.7	41.7	31.1	50.9	73.3
Total edible animal fats	3,925.3	4,160.0	4,388.0	3,845.0	3,588.4	3,869.1	235.3	144.9	183.5	393.3
Corn oil	249.1	301.4	413.9	445.9	446.6	444.2	40.1	26.1	53.5	37.7
Cottonseed oil	1,764.3	1,667.0	1,932.8	1,974.2	1,674.6	1,107.5	506.3	300.1	381.8	252.1
Peanut oil	86.4	84.9	124.3	138.5	166.8	181.8	8.0	21.0	23.9	22.7
Soybean oil	2,534.2	3,870.9	4,943.8	5,235.5	5,811.2	6,122.4	544.2	374.8	510.9	655.1
Total edible vegetable oils	4,634.0	5,924.2	7,414.8	7,794.1	8,099.2	7,855.9	1,098.6	722.0	970.1	967.6
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	2,581.7	3,212.6	4,688.0	4,383.4	4,470.5	4,595.2	366.4	413.8	447.4	424.6
Palm oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.7	8.9	32.8	16.5
Fish and marine oil 5/	153.4	189.9	180.2	195.5	164.0	119.1	139.9	185.3	158.5	146.3
Coconut oil	447.2	440.3	327.6	365.4	358.5	353.4	5/154.0	154.4	223.9	133.6
Total soap fats	3,182.3	3,842.8	5,195.8	4,944.3	4,993.0	5,067.7	679.0	762.4	862.6	721.0
Drying Oils										
Castor oil 5/	66.4	24.6	---	---	---	---	206.3	211.3	181.0	146.4
Linseed oil	615.4	499.8	443.6	410.1	454.2	370.6	185.5	213.5	208.4	213.3
Safflower seed oil	---	---	N.A.	117.2	N.A.	34.5	13.1	32.5	54.2	59.0
Tall oil	394.2	714.7	1,104.0	1,145.4	1,242.6	1,210.9	255.2	299.3	246.9	171.7
Tung oil	24.4	29.0	24.5	26.7	N.A.	5.4	35.7	52.4	63.7	70.7
Total drying oils	1,100.4	1,268.1	1,572.1	1,699.4	1,696.8	1,621.4	695.8	809.0	754.2	661.1
Grand total 6/ 7/	12,842.0	15,195.1	18,570.7	18,282.8	18,377.4	18,414.1	2,708.7	2,438.3	2,770.4	2,743.0
From domestic materials	12,328.4	14,730.2	18,243.1	17,917.4	18,018.9	18,060.7				
From imported materials	513.6	464.9	327.6	365.4	358.5	353.4				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils										
Total	---	1,861.4	2,846.1	2,773.1	2,946.8	2,922.1	118.8	85.9	83.4	92.8
Soybean	---	---	1,632.9	1,553.8	1,854.4	1,897.3	82.4	50.9	52.1	53.1
Other	---	---	1,213.2	1,219.3	1,092.4	1,024.8	36.4	35.0	31.3	39.7
Baking and frying fats (shortening)										
Total	1,725.1	2,044.4	2,664.1	2,792.5	3,181.2	3,225.7	121.1	116.6	118.6	139.2
100% vegetable oil	---	---	---	1,852.1	2,113.2	2,077.2	---	82.1	89.4	100.4
100% animal fats or blends of vegetable oil and animal fats	---	---	---	940.4	1,068.0	1,148.4	---	34.5	29.2	38.8
Margarine										
Total	1,263.3	1,542.6	1,857.4	1,904.4	2,109.7	2,114.1	48.0	41.6	53.2	59.9
1 pound units	---	---	1,678.9	1,726.5	1,882.0	1,858.8	---	---	---	---
All other	---	---	178.5	177.8	227.7	255.3	---	---	---	---
Fatty Acids	527.6	580.1	936.0	1,041.4	1,133.9	1,088.8	81.4	86.2	92.3	108.1
Glycerine	---	---	328.1	346.5	354.8	366.2	61.2	47.5	39.0	51.0
Meat meal and tankage	---	---	---	3,658.8	3,988.8	4,109.0	---	---	---	---

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1964 totaled 2,153.2; 1965 totaled 1,771.8; 1966 totaled 1,696.0 and 1967 totaled 1,835.4 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1951-55 averaged 441; 1956-60 averaged 272; 1964 totaled 112; 1965 totaled 86; 1966 totaled 48 and 1967 totaled 42 million pounds.

Table 24.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1962-67

Total 1/

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1962	5,182	8,671	13,853	1,488	1,948	3,355	5,537	8,891	1,353	2,997	4,351
1963	5,189	8,666	13,856	2,065	2,212	3,354	6,125	9,479	1,674	3,344	5,018
1964	5,404	8,716	14,120	1,361	1,418	3,348	6,218	9,565	1,986	3,054	5,040
1965	5,703	8,926	14,629	831	925	3,628	6,496	10,125	1,971	2,397	4,368
1966	5,600	9,217	14,817	925	1,290	3,463	6,428	9,891	1,760	2,771	4,531
1967	5,487			1,269	1,479	3,501			1,761		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm 2/										
1962	464	992	1,456	419	363	494	802	1,296	27	104	131
1963	426	1,000	1,425	450	229	514	856	1,370	135	184	319
1964	443	946	1,389	188	63	473	794	1,267	96	54	150
1965	346	757	1,103	161	34	466	710	1,176	10	13	24
1966	368	862	1,230	68	35	400	681	1,081	3	4	7
1967	367			212	164	416			2		
	Lard, except farm										
1962	875	1,514	2,389	73	148	674	1,136	1,810	126	445	571
1963	874	1,510	2,384	81	106	653	1,038	1,691	196	510	706
1964	840	1,290	2,130	68	151	563	1,143	1,705	195	236	431
1965	640	1,214	1,854	62	70	560	1,074	1,634	72	146	218
1966	725	1,309	2,034	64	116	586	1,158	1,744	87	160	247
1967	726			107	170	587			75		
	Beef fats 3/										
1962	142	337	480	21	38	123	334	457	3	7	9
1963	201	377	578	34	36	196	382	578	2	8	10
1964	184	351	535	25	46	160	367	527	2	9	11
1965	192	371	563	22	37	170	360	530	7	9	16
1966	211	401	612	40	63	182	381	563	8	12	20
1967	184			70	82	169			5		
	Total edible vegetable oils 4/ 5/										
1962	3,701	5,828	9,529	975	1,399	2,091	3,330	5,422	1,170	2,377	3,546
1963	3,689	5,780	9,469	1,500	1,842	2,020	3,931	5,951	1,312	2,560	3,872
1964	3,937	6,130	10,067	1,080	1,158	2,187	3,957	6,144	1,659	2,711	4,369
1965	4,524	6,584	11,108	587	785	2,454	4,394	6,849	1,859	2,188	4,047
1966	4,296	6,645	10,941	753	1,076	2,320	4,257	6,577	1,638	2,545	4,182
1967	4,210			879	1,063	2,346			1,662		

Continued -

Table 24.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1962-67

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 5/										
1962	951	978	1,930	296	610	525	822	1,347	112	279	392
1963	940	999	1,939	488	740	537	871	1,407	151	436	586
1964	932	1,069	2,001	433	519	596	959	1,555	251	392	643
1965	912	921	1,834	236	313	689	901	1,590	146	132	278
1966	693	549	1,242	202	435	438	719	1,157	22	58	80
1967	554			207	314	427			20		
	Soybean oil 5/										
1962	2,582	4,492	7,075	618	725	1,418	2,206	3,624	1,057	2,091	3,149
1963	2,562	4,363	6,925	920	1,011	1,322	2,737	4,058	1,149	2,060	3,209
1964	2,804	4,607	7,411	578	587	1,414	2,655	4,069	1,381	2,241	3,622
1965	3,387	5,177	8,564	297	415	1,587	3,100	4,687	1,682	2,030	3,712
1966	3,384	5,594	8,979	462	566	1,676	3,138	4,814	1,604	2,427	4,031
1967	3,422			595	688	1,705			1,623		
	Corn oil										
1962	129	266	395	50	49	129	252	381	---	---	---
1963	136	280	415	63	62	136	280	416	---	---	---
1964	137	298	435	62	39	159	302	462	---	---	---
1965	148	311	459	35	30	153	286	439	---	---	---
1966	145	303	448	55	47	153	285	438	1	18	18
1967	144			47	36	147			7		
	Peanut oil 5/										
1962	23	71	94	11	14	19	50	69	6/	6	6
1963	36	87	123	30	29	25	44	69	12	65	76
1964	51	122	173	8	13	19	40	59	27	78	104
1965	65	140	205	18	27	26	107	133	30	26	57
1966	59	160	219	34	28	53	116	169	11	42	53
1967	73			31	25	68			11		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data. During 1960-64 exports include estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils. 2/ 1962-64, stocks include estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 3/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleo stearine. 4/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. 5/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseed exported for crushing. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 25.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1962-67

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						Inedible tallow and grease					
1962	1,234	2,595	3,829	365	475	711	1,414	2,124	413	1,325	1,738
1963	1,496	3,108	4,604	334	387	800	1,520	2,320	643	1,695	2,338
1964	1,569	2,892	4,461	282	437	783	1,456	2,239	631	1,523	2,155
1965	1,494	2,925	4,419	351	435	756	1,637	2,393	655	1,307	1,962
1966	1,583	3,072	4,655	417	508	838	1,616	2,454	654	1,559	2,214
1967	1,541			409	489	781			681		
						Coconut oil 1/ 2/					
1962	312	487	799	206	240	278	494	773	3/	5	6
1963	241	504	745	227	196	267	537	805	5	1	6
1964	238	487	725	162	148	247	512	759	5	7	12
1965	316	568	884	115	132	298	504	802	2	7	8
1966	362	452	814	189	194	353	530	884	3	8	11
1967	332			108	148	290			3		
						Fish and marine oil 1/ 3/					
1962	84	205	289	162	166	52	---	47	27	195	222
1963	52	201	253	182	130	26	58	84	78	125	203
1964	48	227	276	147	149	14	95	109	33	89	122
1965	44	165	209	192	168	41	78	119	27	75	102
1966	59	126	185	180	157	64	68	132	23	50	73
1967	44			160	144	48			12		
						Tall oil					
1962	290	658	948	127	128	282	595	877	8	22	31
1963	344	735	1,079	168	197	305	666	971	9	21	30
1964	371	764	1,136	246	259	343	697	1,041	14	45	59
1965	387	844	1,231	281	283	354	796	1,150	31	74	105
1966	404	819	1,223	258	212	418	749	1,167	31	88	120
1967	384			194	175	372			30		
	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July 1	Feb. 1	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June
						Linseed oil					
1962	248	180	428	105	131	214	180	394	8	1	9
1963	215	179	394	131	124	208	158	365	13	1	14
1964	264	154	418	144	199	191	153	344	18	2	20
1965	259	204	463	198	217	199	137	336	42	42	84
1966	246	159	405	241	206	190	136	326	91	30	121
1967	206			199	223	175			8		

1/ Production includes imports of oil.
2/ Prior to January 1965, stocks include GSA stockpile.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Beginning March 1963, stocks include GSA stockpile.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 26.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1965-66													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	356	504	328	774	618	130	2,540	110	200	879	1,189	3,729
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.6	1.7	4.0	3.2	.7	13.0	.6	1.0	4.5	6.1	19.1
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	314	527	255	790	639	158	2,521	194	255	944	1,393	3,915
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	3.3	.8	12.9	1.0	1.3	4.8	7.1	20.0
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	275	486	260	742	644	6	2,269	207	226	943	1,375	3,644
Per person	Lb.	1.4	2.5	1.3	3.8	3.3	---	11.5	1.1	1.1	4.8	7.0	18.5
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	248	495	271	832	638	45	2,385	199	222	894	1,315	3,700
Per person	Lb.	1.3	2.5	1.4	4.2	3.2	.2	12.1	1.0	1.1	4.5	6.7	18.8
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,193	2,012	1,115	3,138	2,538	339	9,714	710	903	3,660	5,273	14,987
Per person	Lb.	6.1	10.2	5.7	16.0	12.9	1.7	49.5	3.6	4.6	18.6	26.8	76.3
1966-67													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	295	577	286	774	581	44	2,394	132	234	993	1,359	3,752
Per person	Lb.	1.5	2.9	1.5	3.9	2.9	.2	12.1	.7	1.1	5.0	6.9	19.0
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	287	556	267	780	621	188	2,537	202	189	888	1,279	3,815
Per person	Lb.	1.4	2.8	1.3	3.9	3.1	.9	12.8	1.0	1.0	4.5	6.4	19.2
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	265	507	253	769	628	31	2,308	219	199	910	1,329	3,637
Per person	Lb.	1.3	2.5	1.3	3.9	3.2	1.6	11.6	1.1	1.0	4.6	6.7	18.3
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	247	482	274	789	658	60	2,364	190	233	858	1,282	3,646
Per person	Lb.	1.2	2.4	1.4	4.0	3.3	.3	11.9	1.0	1.2	4.3	6.4	18.3
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,094	2,121	1,080	3,112	2,489	323	9,597	743	855	3,650	5,248	14,846
Per person	Lb.	5.5	10.7	5.4	15.7	12.5	1.6	48.3	3.7	4.3	18.4	26.4	74.8
1967-68 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	304	549	263	828	602	107	2,486	102	233	923	1,259	3,803
Per person	Lb.	1.5	2.7	1.3	4.1	3.0	.5	12.4	.5	1.2	4.6	6.3	19.0
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 27.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-January		1967			1968	1967			1968
	1966-67	1967-68	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	368.3	367.3	112.3	82.2	92.4	108.1	35.1	186.2	168.6	163.5
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	725.0	726.0	186.0	188.0	172.0	176.0	116.2	120.4	151.4	170.2
Beef fats	211.1	184.3	52.2	48.5	46.1	46.5	63.0	69.7	73.2	81.6
Total edible animal fats	1,304.4	1,277.6	350.5	318.7	310.5	330.6	214.3	376.3	393.2	415.3
Corn oil	144.0	143.3	34.3	35.5	33.8	35.1	47.0	41.3	37.7	36.5
Cottonseed oil	691.8	551.9	168.0	167.1	140.8	143.8	434.9	228.6	252.1	313.7
Peanut oil	48.1	63.5	17.0	14.0	16.5	22.0	28.0	22.7	22.7	24.7
Soybean oil	2,045.3	2,116.5	529.0	535.3	525.7	526.2	566.1	570.1	655.1	688.4
Total edible vegetable oils	2,929.2	2,875.2	748.3	751.9	716.8	727.1	1,076.0	862.7	967.6	1,063.3
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,583.2	1,540.9	403.2	384.5	330.7	420.8	507.7	441.9	424.6	489.2
Palm oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	46.3	11.6	16.5	11.5
Fish and marine oil 5/	33.1	27.2	2.2	11.9	5.9	.4	153.0	168.1	146.3	144.4
Coconut oil	N.A.	139.7	N.A.	35.5	34.6	32.3	194.5	100.5	133.6	147.5
Total soap fats	1,616.3	1,707.8	405.4	431.9	371.2	453.5	901.5	722.1	721.0	792.6
Drying Oils										
Castor oil 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	179.8	144.7	146.4	142.4
Linseed oil	147.8	127.9	33.3	35.9	24.3	27.6	205.9	222.6	213.3	222.7
Safflower seed oil	13.5	34.5	---	14.7	---	---	55.9	63.3	59.0	59.0
Tall oil	404.4	384.0	107.1	97.1	91.4	98.8	212.4	179.1	171.7	175.4
Tung oil	1.4	---	1.4	---	---	---	65.8	71.7	70.7	78.8
Total drying oils	567.1	546.4	141.8	147.7	115.7	126.4	719.8	681.4	661.1	678.3
Grand total 6/ 7/	6,417.0	6,407.1	1,646.0	1,650.1	1,514.2	1,637.5	2,911.6	2,642.5	2,742.9	2,949.5
From domestic materials	6,417.0	6,267.4	1,646.0	1,614.6	1,479.6	1,605.2				
From imported materials	N.A.	139.7	N.A.	35.5	34.6	32.3				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils										
Total	955.3	946.7	238.0	229.5	232.5	246.5	76.0	80.9	92.8	93.9
Soybean	618.9	600.0	158.0	142.4	145.4	160.1	47.4	41.7	53.1	44.1
Other	336.4	346.7	80.0	87.1	87.1	86.4	28.6	39.2	39.7	49.8
Baking and frying fats (shortening)										
Total	1,050.5	1,111.3	259.8	294.2	268.2	264.2	119.3	123.4	139.2	141.5
100% vegetable oil	681.3	729.1	172.0	191.1	175.6	175.2	86.3	90.7	100.4	104.8
100% animal fats or blends of vegetable oil and animal fats	369.2	382.2	87.8	103.1	92.6	89.0	33.0	32.7	38.8	36.7
Margarine										
Total	778.5	756.0	202.3	176.8	189.3	203.3	49.5	53.3	59.9	58.8
1 pound units	688.8	668.1	181.4	156.4	169.1	179.0	---	---	---	---
All other	72.0	95.1	23.7	21.5	25.4	24.2	---	---	---	---
Fatty Acids	374.8	377.5	94.5	89.3	93.7	95.8	96.4	108.8	108.1	109.1
Glycerine	124.8	132.8	30.7	32.7	31.3	33.0	41.3	48.6	51.0	53.0
Meat meal and tankage	1,402.3	1,400.4	336.7	358.8	341.5	357.4	---	---	---	---

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-January 1966/67 totaled 651.6 million pounds; October-January 1967/68 totaled 650.7 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 26 million pounds in October-January 1966/67; 23 million pounds in October-January 1967/68.

Table 28.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Jan.		1967		1968	Oct.-Jan.		1967		1968
	1966-67	1967-68	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1966-67	1967-68	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	1.8	1.7	.1	2/	1.5	2.0	.4	.3	2/	.1
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	66.2	60.4	26.7	8.1	7.1
Beef fats	1.1	.5	---	---	.5	7.6	4.6	3.1	.4	.5
Total, edible animal fats	2.9	2.2	.1	2/	2.0	75.8	65.4	30.1	8.5	7.7
Corn oil	.9	.5	.5	---	---	3/.5	3.4	.7	.7	.9
Cottonseed oil	1.0	1.7	1.7	---	---	20.8	19.6	4.7	4.0	4.5
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	2/	---	2/
Olive oil, edible	15.2	17.2	6.3	3.3	4.2	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	2/	2/	---	---	.8	1.6	.1	.5	.7
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	10.5	9.7	2.5	1.8	2.5
Soybean oil	2/	---	---	---	---	257.2	308.8	126.4	56.5	39.5
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,339.1	1,305.3	439.0	299.2	240.0
Other vegetable oils	4.9	6.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0	.5	.6	.4
Total, edible vegetable oils	22.0	25.5	10.2	4.9	5.8	1,631.2	1,650.5	573.9	363.3	288.5
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.4	2.1	.6	.6	.6	609.4	622.2	169.3	152.5	134.2
Greases	2/	2/	---	---	---	44.2	59.2	16.2	7.1	17.3
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	7.2	.5	.1	---	.1	4/22.7	11.6	2.4	2.4	1.1
Marine mammal oils	18.9	16.4	11.6	2.6	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	.2	.5	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	57.6	13.5	5.6	4.4	.8	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	84.3	33.0	17.9	7.6	2.6	676.3	693.0	187.9	162.0	152.6
Coconut oil	259.0	192.4	30.1	16.2	115.8	2.9	2.4	1.2	.6	.3
Copra (64 percent)	82.9	141.3	24.1	28.0	29.9	---	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	34.6	34.4	14.8	3.0	9.3	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	376.5	368.1	69.0	47.2	155.0	2.9	2.4	1.2	.6	.3
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	---	2/	---	---	---	25.9	28.6	23.7	---	---
Linseed oil	2/	---	---	---	---	38.7	3.3	.1	2.7	.4
Oiticica oil	2/	.4	.2	2/	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	31.1	30.2	8.2	6.5	5.6
Tung oil	10.4	12.6	3.2	1.2	5.8	.4	.7	.2	.1	.2
Safflower seed (36 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	26.5	44.0	14.3	13.1	7.2
Total	10.4	13.0	3.4	1.2	6.0	122.6	106.8	46.5	22.4	13.4
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	42.2	37.3	12.2	6.8	7.4	---	---	---	---	---
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	3.5	4.7	.9	1.9	1.0	---	---	---	---	---
Rapeseed oil	3.8	2.7	1.0	1.3	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	2.8	1.9	.5	.6	.4	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	4.6	3.5	.6	.6	1.5	13.6	18.7	5.6	3.4	3.7
Total	56.9	50.1	15.2	11.2	10.5	13.6	18.7	5.6	3.4	3.7
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	.9	.3	.2	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	12.6	7.4	1.9	1.4	1.8
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	2.2	.7	.7	.5
Soap (fat content)	.8	.8	.2	.3	.1	3.9	3.9	.7	1.1	1.2
Fatty acids	3.6	4.3	.8	.9	1.6	26.1	20.9	4.1	5.9	3.8
Total	4.4	5.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	45.6	35.3	7.7	9.3	7.5
Grand total 5/	557.6	496.8	116.8	73.3	183.7	2,568.0	2,572.0	852.7	569.6	473.5
Glycerine	2.1	2/	---	---	---	13.7	16.5	4.0	3.2	4.8
Tankage	1.7	.4	---	.1	.2	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 150 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard. Beginning January 1965, includes foreign donations.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Not reported prior to January 1967.

4/ Beginning January 1965, includes marine mammal oils and fish liver oils.

5/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 29.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1957-59=100				
	February		1967	1968	
	1966	1967	December	January	February
All fats and oils	111	99	92	91	93
All fats and oils, except butter	112	90	78	77	81
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	113	101	94	91	90
Vegetable oils, domestic	108	95	84	85	92
Vegetable oils, foreign	100	89	125	126	136
Grouped by use:					
Butter	106	113	117	113	113
Butter, seasonally adjusted	103	110	107	110	110
Lard	117	83	62	59	60
Lard, refined	129	110	95	93	94
Food fats other than butter	114	90	77	77	83
Food fats other than butter and lard	109	93	83	84	91
All edible fats and oils	111	102	97	95	98
Soap fats	109	88	75	74	74
Drying oils	99	91	92	93	95
Other industrial	100	84	87	87	91
All industrial	110	90	79	78	78
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	108	94	84	86	93
Refined	116	97	87	89	102
End products	102	104	100	100	100
Margarine	102	100	100	100	100
Shortening, 3 lb. tin	96	99	94	94	94
Shortening, 400 lb. drum	108	103	106	106	106

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 30.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February		1967	1968	
		1966	1967	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
OILSEEDS						
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	190.00	169.50	230.62	234.00	236.88
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	47.50	63.30	57.00	56.40	57.80
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.12	3.16	3.14	3.14	3.16
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.81	2.85	2.86	2.88	2.90
Peanuts, United States average (farmers' stock)	100 lb.	12.00	11.60	11.10	11.30	11.30
Peanuts, Virginias No. 1, shelled, Va.-N.C. 1/	100 lb.	19.25	18.88	21.25	20.88	21.12
Peanuts, Runners No. 1, shelled, Southeast 1/	100 lb.	19.25	19.50	19.25	19.50	20.60
Peanuts. Spanish No. 1, shelled, Southeast 1/	100 lb.	19.25	19.12	19.37	19.50	20.87
Peanuts, Spanish No. 1, shelled, Southwest 1/	100 lb.	19.25	19.00	19.12	19.50	19.00
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.91	2.91	2.64	2.69	2.73
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.84	2.84	2.57	2.62	2.64
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.77	2.71	2.48	2.53	2.57
OILMEALS (bulk)						
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	86.50	82.00	82.00	82.00	84.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	71.70	76.20	78.10	77.90	77.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	79.50	84.60	85.60	85.70	84.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	75.00	81.90	81.60	81.50	82.10
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Ft. Worth	Short ton	75.20	83.70	80.60	79.80	78.50
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, bagged, New York	Short ton	170.90	140.00	121.00	120.20	119.00
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, bagged, Los Angeles	Short ton	174.70	144.00	120.70	123.00	123.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	71.20	71.40	74.20	77.00	76.60
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	87.90	98.50	90.00	93.80	93.80
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	77.50	89.30	79.30	79.60	81.70
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	34.00	36.00	26.30	27.20	28.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	81.50	83.70	77.80	79.50	78.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	77.30	79.50	73.40	75.10	74.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	84.60	86.10	80.40	82.50	82.10
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	79.40	80.40	75.90	76.50	76.10
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	86.20	85.20	79.40	81.30	80.20
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	90.10	89.10	83.60	84.10	82.50
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	94.90	95.40	87.10	88.80	88.10

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service, and the Consumer Marketing Service.

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Readers of the Fats and Oils Situation may be interested in a recent University of Minnesota publication entitled "An analysis of Domestic and Foreign Demand for U. S. Soybeans and Soybean Products," by J. P. Houck and J. S. Mann, Technical Bulletin 256, 1968. This study of market and trade relationships in the soybean industry was conducted under a USDA-University of Minnesota research contract through funds provided by CCC. Copies may be obtained by writing to Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

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